

UNITED NATIONS WEEK • OCTOBER 16-24

The
Rotarian

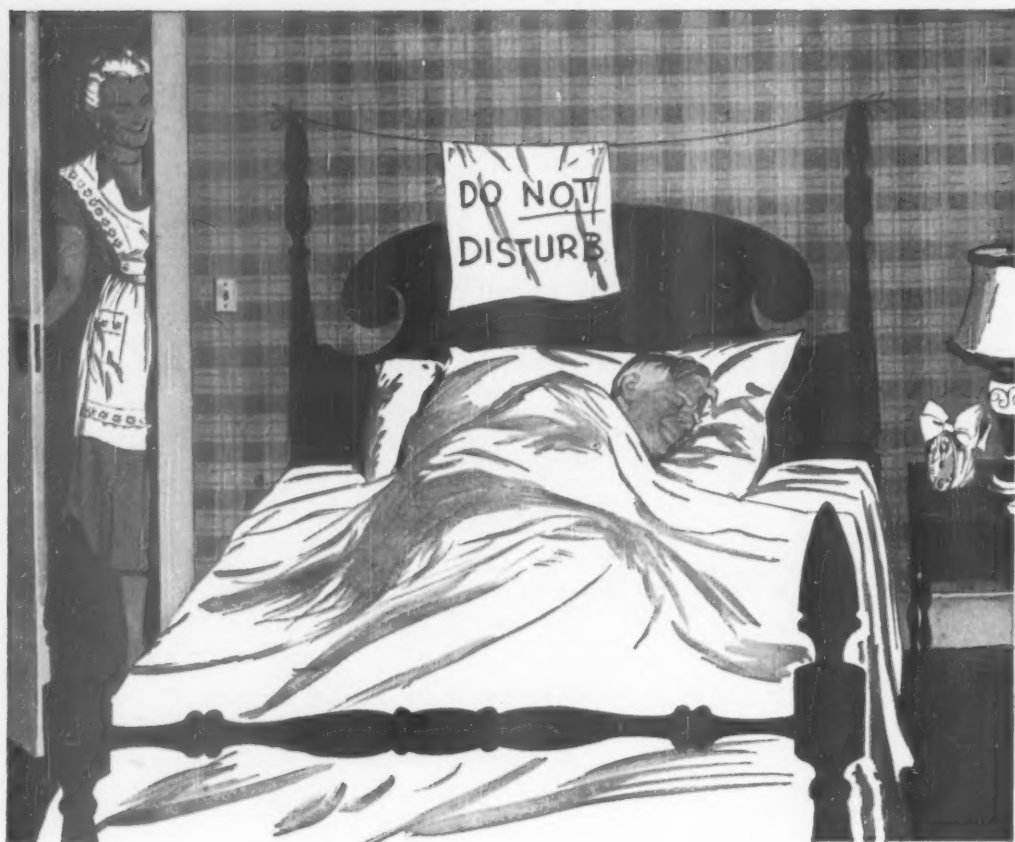
AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

OCTOBER • 1950

CARLOS P. ROMULO . . . *The U. N. General Assembly*

RUBE GOLDBERG . . . *The Privilege of Being Sixty*

DEBATE-OF-THE-MONTH . *Can Business Be Too Big?*



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Talking It Over

LETTERS FROM
READERS OF THE ROTARIAN

Man Disturbs Nature's Balance

Says DON G. MAXWELL
Antique Retailer
Secretary, Rotary Club
Westfield, New Jersey

We need more articles on "intelligent use or conservation" such as Jim Kjellaard's *Poaching Is Big Business* [THE ROTARIAN for August]. As chairman of the Bird Club of Westfield, New Jersey, and one who has studied and followed Nature for many years, it is the predator man who disturbs the balance of the master hand.

Re: College Athletics

By DALE R. SPRANKLE
Director of Athletics
Albion College
Albion, Michigan

I cannot help feeling that no matter whether or not one is wholly in agreement, more articles like *A Plan to Clean Up College Athletics*, by John A. Hannah [THE ROTARIAN for September], will bring a bad situation into the open. The comments of educators contacted were extremely interesting to me.

Most Schools Have No Policy

Asserts HARRY CARLSON, Director
Physical Education and Athletics
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

As a university faculty member and a director of athletics for 25 years, I appreciate the space that you have given John A. Hannah's fine article on college athletics [THE ROTARIAN for September]. The conflicting opinions as expressed by the other contributors are adequate proof that the problems of college athletics are rather complex. Much of our confusion arises out of the fact that most schools do not have a definite policy.

The athletic policy of the University of Colorado represents a partnership of decisions arrived at through joint agreement by the regents, the administration, the faculty, students, and alumni. Responsibility for the carrying out of our policies is vested in the faculty through the medium of the members of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics for Men. A strong factor which



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OCTOBER, 1950

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STUDIO CLUB palo alto

has aided us in maintaining faculty control has been our discouragement of buck-a-month clubs and their like. Organized alumni financial contributions which directly or indirectly find their way to the college athlete have an insidious way of undermining faculty control. We believe that any financial aid granted a student athlete should come from the institution and that it should be an above-the-table procedure.

We realize that the University cannot prevent individuals from giving financial aid to student athletes. Private citizens are to be commended for helping students who meet our character and scholastic requirements. The thing we can and should prevent is the rather common practice of raising large sums on an organized basis for the chief purpose of subsidizing athletes. Faculty tolerance of such methods is a sure way of shifting the control of intercollegiate athletics from the faculty to the man in the street.

Netherlands Capital Misplaced

Points Out C. P. H. TEENSTRA
Medical Director, Sanatorium
Governor, Rotary District 66
Hilversum, The Netherlands

In the interesting article *Tribunal of the Nations*, by A. H. Feller [THE ROTARIAN for August], you state in a caption of a photograph that the "International Court of Justice meets in the Peace Palace in The Hague, the capital of The Netherlands."

May I draw your attention to the fact that The Hague is not the capital of our country? The Hague is the residence and the seat of the Government. The capital of the country, however, is Amsterdam.

Enc. NOTE: Rotarian Teenstra calls attention to a fact which virtually everybody knows: that while The Hague is the seat of the Government, Amsterdam is the official capital of The Netherlands.

'Echo' Reechoed

By WILLIAM C. CASSELL
High-School Student
Ontario, California

When I read in THE ROTARIAN for September the article by The Scratchpad Man entitled *Echo from a Valley*, I realized once more how fortunate I had been to be present at the Boy Scout Jamboree which the article describes.

The Rotary Club of Ontario made the announcement that it was going to sponsor a boy to the Boy Scout Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and pay half his expenses, or \$200. I was chosen as that boy. It would have been impossible for me to attend if the Club hadn't sponsored me. The Jamboree was truly the thrill of my lifetime. To you Rotarians who sometimes wonder if you are doing good or are just having a good time, I would say that I know of no more worth-while organization than yours.

I was invited to speak before the Rotary Club of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. I was hitchhiking into town for my engagement, and of all people who should pick me up but a Rotarian going to the same meeting. After the meeting the Rotarians all invited me to their place of business, and if I had accepted

all the invitations, I would have been in the town a month.

I am waiting until the time when I too can become a member of a Rotary Club.

Footnoting Hitchhikers

By LEOPOLDO CASAS, Rotarian
Banker
Havana, Cuba

[Re: Pick Up Hitchhikers?, symposium-of-the-month for August.]

I do not as a rule give thumbs a lift. Experience has taught me that although in some cases it would be perfectly all right to do so, in some others it would be risky. Naturally, all rules have exceptions, and in "exceptional cases" I do stop.

Prohibition of hitchhiking by law, while apparently convenient, would be a rather drastic step to take. There are cases where a person is in dire need of a lift, and asking for it should not be considered against the law.

Generally speaking, I do not believe in giving rides to strangers and I do think that drivers, while abstaining from doing so, as a rule might in certain cases use their own judgment. The rule should be "No" and the exceptions extremely few.

Does This Do The Trick?

Asks W. D. TROTTER
Executive Secretary, Rotary Club
Dallas, Texas

We are inclined to agree with the views on Rotary highway signs expressed by Rotarian Charles Evans in the *Talking It Over* department of THE ROTARIAN for September. We agree that if a sign is to be erected, then it should be of such size that it can be readily seen by passing motorists. We agree that the day of the meeting is the thing of greatest interest to the passer-by, and that is what should be emphasized.

Recently Rotary highway signs have been installed on every Federal highway leading into Dallas. These signs [see cut] can be readily seen, for they stand 7 feet above the ground, are 4 feet wide and 5½ feet high, are double faced of heavy porcelain, and are



Dallas Rotarians' "sign of the time."

mounted on 4-inch steel pipe. Does this type of sign do the trick? We of Dallas think it does.

The signs were designed, manufactured, installed, and will be maintained by individual members of our Club and their companies. It's another example of "Service above Self."

A Memorial Unveiled

Told by J. URE PRIMROSE, Rotarian
Lord Provost
Perth, Scotland

We Scots were interested in the pictorial feature *The Campbells Are Coming* [THE ROTARIAN for July], for it showed a lighter side of life in our beloved land. I think Rotarians around the world are interested in the historic background of the events scheduled to take place in August.

I have but recently returned from witnessing a ceremony which also has historical significance among our people: the unveiling of the memorial to the 51st Highland Division at St. Valery, France, in tribute to the men who fell there in World War II. I was there as a representative of Perth. Despite the warm weather in which civic robes and chains of office were not the most comfortable garb we would have chosen, none of us can ever forget the service on the cliff overlooking the little French town at which the granite memorial to our Highland Division was unveiled. . . .

The scene which will remain forever in our memories was the moving ceremony held on the Sunday when the memorial was dedicated by the padres of the 51st Division. Generals, civic chiefs, and the humble people of the countryside sat down together in a ring on the grass surrounding the granite obelisk whilst the simple Scottish service in memory of those who had fallen was carried out.

We had the opportunity of visiting the other cemeteries where our Scottish soldiers were laid to rest and in every case we found the grass well tended by the loving hands of the people of St. Valery and district.

Let It Be a Warning

Says JOSEPH JOHN STANISH
Student
South Bend, Indiana

A more appropriate and directly needed article cannot be found than Lord Woolton's *We Can Shape Our Future* [THE ROTARIAN for August]. I have completed five years of college work and am about to commence the sixth, and from all the mass of data tossed in my direction, plus the aid of my mental faculties, unbiased and unprejudiced, I have deduced exactly what Lord Woolton so ardently professes. Unfortunately I could not phrase it so eloquently.

I think that Lord Woolton's article should be a warning signal to America. Let us profit by those who have experienced. I would like to see his article construed in our educational institu-

tions as energetically as the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence are presently being construed. The article is real food for thought. To me Lord Woolton is a 20th Century philosopher, precisely what our nation needs: philosophers.

Jury System: Bulwark of Freedom

Believes MAURY D. POWELL, Rotarian
Lawyer
Bloomington, Illinois

[Re: How to Save the Jury System, by Roger William Riis, THE ROTARIAN for September.]

The jury system is an integral part of the American Government, and has been since the Government came into being. It cannot be so easily revised

or thrown aside without Constitutional changes. It has always been the bulwark of freedom for the common man, rich or poor. When it is suggested that the man with small cases should not take jurors' time, remember that he values justice perhaps just as much as the busy businessman might if his case got into court. Remember too that it often requires only the sight of 12 good jurors to persuade the unfair defendant to capitulate and pay his just debt.

Mr. Riis is very unfair to a long list of good Rotarians who believe in the Second Object of Rotary and high ethical standards when he says lawyers live by juries and want the legal labyrinths left as they are. The good lawyers are constantly endeavoring through bar associations to [Continued on page 59]



Primrose

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Fourteen Points on Membership

RECENT months have brought to Rotary's Secretariat many inquiries from Clubs about membership-classification problems. To make this phase of Rotary better understood, the procedure in the recommended Club By-Laws for proposing and electing men to membership is presented below in 14-point outline form.

1. The Club Board of Directors opens the classification. (This step is not included in the recommended Club By-Laws, but many Clubs follow this procedure in order that the Board of Directors can control unfilled classifications to develop a balanced membership.)

2. The name of a prospective member to fill an open classification is submitted by a member to the Board of Directors through the Secretary.

3. The Board of Directors refers the proposal to the Classifications Committee for consideration and report as to the correctness of the classification.

4. The Board refers the proposal to the Membership Committee for consideration and report as to the eligibility of the prospect from the personal side.

5. The Board reviews the Committee reports and sustains (or rejects) them.

6. Favorable action by the Committees having been sustained by the Board, the proposer is notified by the Secretary.

(These first six steps are preliminary ones. During this procedure the prospect should not be notified.)

7. The proposer fully informs the prospect of the privileges and responsibilities of Rotary membership, and secures his oral or written permission to publish his name to the Club.

8. The Secretary notifies the Club members in writing.

9. Members may file objections in writing within ten days.

10. No objections having been filed, the proposed member is considered duly elected. (If any objections have been filed, the Board considers them and votes on the proposal.)

11. The Secretary sends a notice of election to the proposer and the newly elected member.

12. The new member signs his application card and pays the admission fee.

13. The Secretary issues the membership card.

14. The Secretary fills out a new-member report card and sends it to the Secretariat of Rotary International.

One final point: The wise course is to propose a man to fill a classification which has been opened, rather than to propose a man with the hope that Club officers, or the Classifications Committee, will find a suitable classification for him.

A Little Lesson in Rotary

EN MESES recientes han llegado a la secretaría de Rotary muchas preguntas de clubes acerca de problemas de socios y clasificaciones. Para que se comprenda mejor esta fase de Rotary, el procedimiento para proponer y elegir nuevos socios, según el reglamento del club, se presenta en seguida, en forma esquemática, en 14 puntos.

1. La junta directiva abre la clasificación. (Este paso no se incluye en el reglamento del club, pero muchos clubes proceden así con el fin de que la junta directiva pueda vigilar las clasificaciones vacantes y pueda, con tal base, desarrollar un personal de socios bien equilibrado.)

2. Un socio, al corriente de sus obligaciones, propone, por conducto del secretario, a la junta directiva, el nombre de un posible socio para llenar una clasificación abierta.

3. La junta directiva pasa la proposición al comité de clasificaciones para que la estudie e informe si la clasificación es correcta.

4. La junta directiva pasa la proposición al comité de socios para que la estudie e informe si es elige el candidato desde el punto de vista de su personalidad.

5. La junta directiva estudia los informes de los comités y los aprueba (o reprueba).

6. Si la opinión favorable de los comités es aprobada por la junta directiva, el secretario notifica al proponente.

(Estos seis primeros pasos son preliminares. Durante este proceso no debe notificarse al socio en perspectiva.)

7. El proponente informa ampliamente al socio en perspectiva acerca de los privilegios y responsabilidades del rotario y obtiene su permiso, oral o escrito, para informar de su proposición al club.

8. El secretario notifica por escrito a los socios del club.

9. Los socios pueden presentar objeciones por escrito durante los siguientes diez días.

10. De no recibirse objeciones, el socio propuesto se considerará debidamente electo. (Si se reciben objeciones, la junta directiva las estudia y resuelve por votación la proposición.)

11. El secretario notifica la elección al proponente y al socio recién electo.

12. El nuevo socio firma su solicitud y paga su cuota de admisión.

13. El secretario extiende la tarjeta de identificación.

14. El secretario llena la tarjeta de aviso de ingreso del nuevo socio y la envía a la secretaría de Rotary International.

Un punto final: lo juicioso es proponer a un individuo que llene una clasificación que haya sido abierta, mejor que proponer a un individuo con la esperanza de que los funcionarios del club, o el comité de clasificaciones, encuentren clasificación adecuada para él.

If you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in *Revista Rotaria*, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$2.



■ **RUBE GOLDBERG**, Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist, began drawing for newspapers in 1905 and has been doing it ever since. The creator of "Boob McNutt," "Mike and Ike," and the zany inventions of Professor Butts, his pen has set millions to laughing. He now draws for the New York *Journal-American*. Chips off the old block, one of Rube's sons paints, the other writes. His hobby, he says, is work.

for newspapers in 1905 and has been doing it ever since. The creator of "Boob McNutt," "Mike and Ike," and the zany inventions of Professor Butts, his pen has set millions to laughing. He now draws for the New York *Journal-American*. Chips off the old block, one of Rube's sons paints, the other writes. His hobby, he says, is work.



■ **H. V. CHURCHILL**, First Vice-President of Rotary International, was the first President of his Rotary Club in New Kensington, Pennsylvania. An analytical chemist, he holds an award from the American Chemical Society for pioneer work in aluminum analysis. He is a graduate of Colorado Teachers College; has two sons, four grandchildren.



■ **DONALD A. LAIRD**, Ph.D., has deep professional roots in the field of psychology. He has taught psychology, directed a university psychology laboratory, founded a magazine about it, and has authored hundreds of articles and a score of books on the subject. He lives in Indiana.

For this month's cover illustration saluting the United Nations we are indebted to a contemporary—*The Reporter*. "A fortnightly of facts and ideas" published in New York City, it generously loaned us the printing plates. American artist ARTHUR GETZ produced the painting.

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Rotary and the United Nations

'HOW,' PEOPLE ASK, 'ARE THESE TWO WORLD GROUPS RELATED?'

HERE IS THE ANSWER, PRESENTED AS A SALUTE TO U. N. WEEK.

By Philip Lovejoy

General Secretary, Rotary International

"The invitation to Rotary International to participate in the United Nations conference as consultant to the United States delegation was not merely a gesture of goodwill toward a great organization. It was a simple recognition of the practical part Rotary's members have played and will continue to play in the development of understanding among nations. The representatives of Rotary were needed at San Francisco and they made a considerable contribution to the Charter itself, particularly in the framing of provisions for the Economic and Social Council."—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Secretary of State, U.S.A., 1944.

THUS was Rotary complimented at the San Francisco Conference which brought the United Nations into being. Previously Rotary International had circulated information arising from the Dumbarton Oaks Conference so that Rotary Clubs might have basic material on the proposals available for discussion and comment.

At San Francisco Rotarians who were acting as consultants did much to stimulate the inclusion of Article 71 in the United Nations Charter, which provided for arrangements by the Economic and Social Council for consultation with nongovernmental organizations. Almost immediately in 1946 Rotary International was granted consultative status in the category of nongovernmental organizations primarily concerned with the development of public opinion and the dissemination of information.

As a consultant, we were privileged to send observers to meetings of the Council, to have Rotary communications listed and distributed at the request of a Council member, and to consult

with a standing committee member of the Council. To fulfill its function of disseminating information, Rotary International receives the complete public documentation of the United Nations business.

Observers for Rotary International have attended all sessions of the Council, with the result that Rotary International has concentrated on its rôle of disseminating information about the United Nations so that Rotary Clubs in all parts of the world might be familiar with objective statements concerning the accomplishments of the United Nations.

It has been the policy of THE ROTARIAN constantly to feature articles on the United Nations by persons of authority. Rotary International has published a commentary on the United Nations Charter entitled *From Here On!*, of which more than 200,000 copies in six editions have already been distributed. Companion commentaries on the United Nations specialized agencies under the titles of *In the Minds of Men . . .* and *The World at Work* have been used both within and without Rotary circles. The monthly *Report on U. N.* by R. I. keeps the record up to date. Rotary Clubs are helping to increase understanding of the United Nations in their communities by programs based on these publications and by making them available to others.

Many Rotary Clubs have persuaded local school authorities to introduce special studies of the United Nations through the furnishing of Rotary publications as texts, through essay contests, sometimes rewarded with trips to the United Nations headquarters, and through sponsoring model demonstrations of the General Assembly with students participating as "delegates."

Many Rotary Clubs make par-

ticularly qualified members available as speakers. Forums are organized and institutes on the United Nations are conducted. More than 300 Rotary Clubs in the U.S.A. have broadcast a series of six radio programs on the United Nations over their local stations.

Annually, of course, the high point of Rotary activity in relation to the United Nations comes during the week before United Nations Day, October 24. It was T. A. Warren, of Bournemouth, England, Past President of Rotary International, who first proclaimed United Nations Week in Rotary back in 1945.

In each succeeding year the observance of this Week has grown in scope and intensity. Rotary Clubs organize mass meetings, stage pageants, conduct film festivals, sponsor radio programs and also popular lectures and other means of disseminating information about the work and hope of the United Nations. There will be no lessening of that activity in October, 1950, even though it is a year of crises in world events.

Recently the United Nations published an official summary of the work accomplished by nongovernmental organizations in disseminating information about the United Nations and, in doing so, accorded more space to the activities of Rotary than to any other nongovernmental organization.

Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, in speaking to the 40th Convention of Rotary International in New York City in June, 1949, said:

"Rotary International has given valuable help in this work on many occasions and in many ways. . . . The sympathy and coöperation of Rotarians everywhere





It's the U. N.'s fifth birthday this month—and in communities around the world Rotary Clubs will spark observances. Typical of pageants they produced to mark the event a year ago was this one in Kelowna, B. C., Canada. For details see page 44.

have always been an inspiration, and I am happy that the United Nations and Rotary International are so closely associated."

One may wonder what is the official policy of Rotary International in connection with the U. N. That probably was best expressed by the Board of Directors in January, 1946, when it recorded: "While Rotary International does not go on record as endorsing all of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, it should encourage, foster, and support the United Nations organization, and take such steps as will inform Rotarians and non-Rotarians as to the purposes and far-reaching importance of the Charter."

For many years Rotary has had its own Fourth Object, hoping to advance understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men of the world united in the ideal of service. When an official organization whose members are in many of the countries of the

world comes into being to endeavor to help mankind to live at peace, it is only natural that Rotary International, with its worldwide influence, should agree to disseminate information about such an organization. It has been considered essential for each Rotarian to be informed thoroughly about the purposes of the United Nations and its accomplishments, and even its weaknesses, that these Rotarians as individuals might contact their representatives in Government as to further strengthening of the United Nations organization, with a view to achieving the world ideal desired by each organization.

As this is being written, further crises confront the United Nations. Similar crises have always existed. Mankind progressing even ever so slowly on an upward extending spiral of civilized accomplishment has met each crisis on the basis of improvement to the general welfare. Such must now be the case. Man is always

struggling to rise above the mundane and grasp a little star dust in his fingers, so that tomorrow the children of the world may be able to inherit a society a little bit better than that which was handed to their fathers by their ancestors. Any organization that is man-made will have frailties, but these can be eliminated by hard work.

THE challenge in 1950 is that mankind solve the man-made problems by getting in tune with the infinite and develop a way of life that will permit each to live in accordance with his individual ability and help his fellowman. There have always been dreams of this kind. The fact that some failures have resulted in the past does not mean that will always be the case, for in the physical and material sense man has achieved. He can do likewise in the spiritual sense. The United Nations is one such man-made hope. Rotarians are willing to do what they can to make that hope realizable.

Town Meeting of the World

AS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS A CRITICAL NEW SESSION, ITS LEADER OF THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS PAINTS THE BACKGROUND OF NEWS IT MAY MAKE. LAST IN A SERIES ON THE U. N.'S 'PRINCIPAL ORGANS.'

By Carlos P. Romulo

*President, Fourth Session, General Assembly;
Past Vice-President, Rotary International*

THE General Assembly of the United Nations has collected a number of titles during its five years of eventful life. It has been described as the "town meeting of the world," the "cockpit of the nations," the "mirror of mankind's conscience."

It has been all these to some extent. The General Assembly is the closest we have come to having a world parliament. The League of Nations had its own Assembly, but the League was not nearly so universal in membership as the

since its creation. As a result, the debates have always been outspoken and sometimes quite bitter, with few verbal holds barred. Hence the censure, "cockpit of the nations."

But precisely because the member countries have expressed their minds and unburdened their hearts so fully in its session halls and committee rooms, the General Assembly has come to reflect the will of mankind to a greater degree than any other international instrument. It has served both as a barometer of the world's temper and as a mirror of humanity's conscience. It has effectively brought to bear the moral power of world opinion on the most important of the world's problems.

The erroneous notion has persisted that the General Assembly is merely a "debating society." This error arises from a misconception of the nature and scope of the functions and powers of the Assembly. Under the United Nations Charter, the decisive power in all questions directly affecting international peace and security is vested in the Security Council. But the General Assembly is not thereby reduced to impotence. In addition to its tremendous moral and political influence, the General Assembly exercises effective authority in many matters related to the peace, well-being, and progress of the nations.

The General Assembly has been defined correctly as "essentially a deliberative, overseeing, and reviewing organ." Its authority as such is as wide as the Charter itself. Under Article 10 the Assembly "may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the

powers and functions of any organs provided for in the Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters."

The exception stipulated refers to the provision which enjoins the Assembly not to make any recommendations with regard to any dispute or situation which the Security Council is considering, unless the Council itself so requests. Even with this limitation, the range of the Assembly's "deliberative power" is immense. As Dr. Evatt pointed out at the San Francisco Conference, the Charter establishes "the clear right of the Assembly to discuss . . . every aspect of the Charter, everything contained in it and everything covered by it . . . including the Preamble, the great purposes and principles embodied in it, and the activities of all its organs . . . and the right of discussion will be free and untrammelled and will range over that tremendous area." The Assembly is truly a universal forum.

The functions and powers of the General Assembly fall into three main categories: (1) maintenance of international peace and security; (2) promotion of international economic and social coöperation; and (3) operation of the International Trusteeship System and overseeing the fulfillment of the obligations of the colonial powers toward the nonself-governing territories under their administration.

The Security Council, as I have re-



Ambassador Romulo greets his guests at a dinner he gave a year ago as new head of the Assembly: left to right: Austin, U.S.A.; Romulo; Malik and Vyshinsky, U.S.S.R.; and McNeil, Britain.

United Nations. The new nations of the Far East, Asia, and the Middle East which together comprise more than one-fourth of the world's population were "represented" in the League by the colonial powers. In the United Nations General Assembly, each of these new nations has a voice and a vote. They stand on equal footing with the oldest and most powerful of the member States.

"Open diplomacy" has been the rule in the General Assembly





The General Assembly in plenary session at Flushing Meadows, N. Y. General Renzetti was accepting the chair at this instant.



"The General Assembly has come to reflect the will of mankind to a greater degree than any other international instrument. It has served both as a barometer of the world's temper and as a mirror of humanity's conscience. It has effectively brought to bear the moral power of world opinion on the most important of the world's problems."—C.P.R.

marked, has the decisive power and therefore the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter. The General Assembly, however, may consider the general principles of international coöperation in this field, including those governing disarmament and the control and regulation of armaments, and it may make appropriate recommendations to the member States, to the Security Council, or to both.

The General Assembly may recommend measures which it deems necessary for the peaceful solution of any dispute or situation, regardless of its origin, which it considers likely to prove detrimental to the general welfare of to impair friendly relations among nations, unless the problem has already been taken up by the Security Council. The Assembly may also bring to the Council's attention situations which are likely to en-

danger international peace and security.

Under Article 13 the Assembly may initiate studies and make recommendations for promoting international coöperation in the political field and for encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification.

With respect to international economic and social coöperation, the functions and powers of the United Nations are vested in the General Assembly and, under the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council. Upon the Assembly rests the responsibility for promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions for social and economic progress and development. The Assembly is also called upon to help solve international economic, social, health, and related problems, and to foster cultural and educational coöperation

among nations as well as universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all men without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

All agreements bringing specialized agencies in the health, economic, social, and cultural fields into relationship with the United Nations must be approved by the General Assembly before they can take effect. The Assembly may recommend measures for coordinating the policies and activities of these agencies.

The functions and powers of the United Nations with regard to Trust Territories with the exception of strategic areas which are under the jurisdiction of the Security Council are exercised by the General Assembly mainly through the Trusteeship Council. The terms of trusteeship agreements and their alteration or amendment (except those for strategic areas) must be approved by the Assembly. In the operation of the International Trusteeship System, the United Nations exercises supervision over the administration of Trust Territories through the examination of annual reports from the administering authorities and of petitions from the inhabitants, supplemented by the sending of visiting missions to the Trust Territories to conduct on-the-spot studies of the conditions obtaining therein.

Under the Charter, members of the United Nations administering Territories which are not fully self-governing have accepted as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of those Territories. Member States administering nonself-governing Territories which are outside the Trusteeship System are required by the Charter to submit to the Secretary General periodic reports on the economic, social, and educational conditions obtaining in those Territories. Although no machinery is provided in the Charter for examining these reports, the Assembly has instructed the Secretary General to summarize and analyze the information received. At each of the four regular sessions held thus far, the Assembly has named a special [Continued on page 50]

A Proclamation

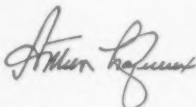
by the President of Rotary International

UNITED NATIONS WEEK

UNITED Nations Day—October 24—will be a different experience this year. Appointed by unanimous vote of the General Assembly, it has been an occasion for those who believed in world organization to rally support for the principles and purposes of the United Nations. For others, and probably many others—it was just another day.

But this year, it is different. This year, the good faith of those 59 Governments which pledged allegiance to the Charter is undergoing the test of fire. The personal freedom, the very lives of their peoples, their survival as independent nations depend on the ability of the United Nations to mobilize its strength. Under these circumstances, the appetite for information and inspiration among the broad masses of the people has vastly increased.

Accordingly, I am asking every Rotary Club in the world to undertake a vigorous program of public enlightenment in their communities during the week preceding United Nations Day, and I proclaim the week of October 16-24 as UNITED NATIONS WEEK for Rotary International.



President, Rotary International

Romulo—the Man

HIS MISSION, HE FELT:
TO BRING DIFFERING MEN TOGETHER.

WHEN, a year ago, the 59 United Nations made Carlos Pena Romulo President of their General Assembly, thousands of Rotarians felt closer to great world events than ever before. This man Romulo whom everybody was discovering was their own long-time friend "Rommy." Why, they'd known him way back—

—in the '30s when he edited four Manila newspapers, went to Rotary every Thursday noon at the Manila Hotel, and (in 1937-38) served as Third Vice-President of Rotary International!

—in 1941 when he toured Asian lands in the path of war and turned out a series of widely printed news dispatches that won him a Pulitzer Prize.

—in 1942 when, with his newspaper plant bombed to rubble and Manila falling, he joined General Douglas MacArthur as aide on Bataan . . . and escaped in the last minutes of that historic last-ditch stand in a rickety plane called "The Duck." And addressed Rotary's 1942 Convention in Toronto by short wave from Australia!

—in 1943 when, touring the U.S.A. from end to end, he told 400 Rotary and other groups how "I saw the fall of The Philippines"—a story he also put into a book of that name.

—in 1945 when, as an eloquent voice of the smaller nations, he helped the world create its "U.N.O." at San Francisco, serving as his nation's representative to it ever since.

Yes, Carlos Romulo "belonged" to them, Rotarians felt, and it has surprised none of them that through his year as Assembly President he has striven constantly to get the U. N. delegates acquainted, to bring them into contact on a "personal, human level." At breakfast, luncheon, and dinner he has brought national emissaries of differing opinions together for conciliatory discussion. No, he expects no miracles from this—just better understanding.

Unusual
Rotarians



With characteristic good cheer, rain or not, Carlos Romulo lands in New York to start his Assembly Presidency.

Born in Manila 51 years ago, Ambassador Romulo earned his B.A. degree at the University of The Philippines in 1918, his M.A. at Columbia in New York City in 1921. Back home he taught English, wrote plays, served on five independence missions to the U.S.A., then started "newspapering," soon heading a chain of papers—two in English, one in Spanish, and one in Tagalog. In 1924 he married a Philippine beauty named Virginia Llamas. From 1942-45 she and their four sons were hidden away from the invaders in the interior of Luzon, the eldest son, Carlos, Jr., at last effecting a dramatic escape by means of four light planes. Now all except Carlos, Jr., who is studying in Manila, live together in Washington, D. C., and Dad may be at home a little more this next year. He deserves to be. Few men, everybody agrees, worked harder these past 12 months to keep the world together.

Photos: (top and 3 and 4 below) Arne



At Rotary's Cleveland Convention in '39, "Rommy" brains out some copy.



The late Manuel Quezon, General MacArthur, and "Rommy" in Manila a week before its fall, 1941.



General Romulo, man with a story—during his wartime speaking.



President Romulo makes his initial address to the U. N. Assembly. With him is Secretary General Trygve Lie.



"... he could fall back on sedentary pursuits . . . like getting his hair trimmed oftener than necessary."

NOT long ago I had Rupert Hughes, the distinguished writer, as a guest on my television program. Mr. Hughes is well over 70. I asked him what activity was engaging his attention at the moment. He answered, "Well, I'm doing several magazine stories and working on a couple of plays and I'm doing some motion-picture script. Besides that—"

I interrupted to ask, "Rupert, do you expect to sell all of them?"

"Now, that's funny," he replied. "I really never gave that a thought."

"Then why are you doing all that work?"

"I just can't help it, I guess. I've always worked and have sold my share of stories. Besides, I get a kick out of creating something."

Here was Mr. Hughes enjoying the privilege of doing what he liked best, regardless of the fact that at his time of life he could fall back on the sedentary pursuits of old age like sitting in a rocker, or getting his hair trimmed oftener than was necessary, or waiting impatiently for dinnertime. He did not use his years as an excuse to stand aside and let the darkness gather around him as many older men do. He continued working—not from any sense of desperation, not to prove that he could compete with younger men, not because he was working against time for fear the grim reaper would appear suddenly from behind his medicine chest and beckon him to his final sleep. Mr. Hughes, as far as I could gather, was writing for the same reason that younger men write: because he had plenty to say and liked to say it.

RUBE GOLDBERG on the Art of Being

I am over 60. As one who has breathed more often and slept more hours and taken more showers than men who are in their 50's or less, I feel that it is my privilege to speak out about that dreaded human affliction frivolously referred to as "old age." I just don't believe in the stuff. *Old age* is a myth.

The myth of old age is loaded down with regret, resignation, and uselessness. It is prefabricated in a mesh of false dignity and artificially colored memories. I belong to a club in New York City where I seldom go because I meet there none but old men I used to know when they were all young and full of zest for their futures, men for whom those futures hadn't quite materialized and who dwell largely in the past which, through dimming eyes, has taken on an aura of glamour and excitement.

They look at me and say, "You

look fine," as though I had no right to look fine—as though they resented the fact that I still had most of my hair and walked with a spring in my step.

My father died several years ago at the age of 96. He owned a tract of land in California in which an oil company was interested for the purposes of sinking a well. My father at the age of 93 dressed up in his best clothes, puffed on a clear Havana cigar, and went downtown to meet the representatives of the company. Although he was in a wheel chair he held his own with the young oil men. He was talking about the future, and nothing came of the deal because he didn't like their proposition and told them so in strong, vigorous words. His alertness amazed them. He was young with the others. That's all that mattered.

It may be true that when you



"You sit by and wait for the dance of your youth, which you executed expertly."

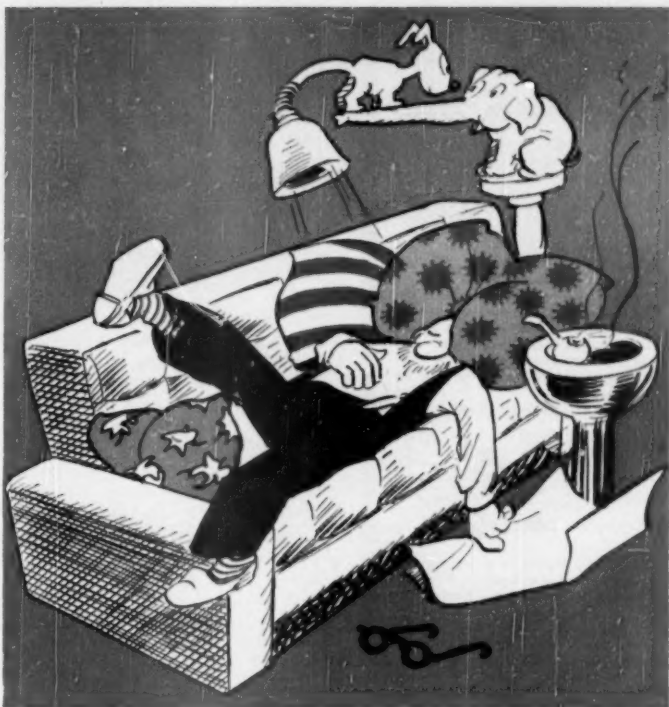
Privilege Over Sixty

are 70, you haven't more than ten or 20 years to live at the best. But why dwell on your life expectancy at the age of 70 any more than you do at 30? The whole course is pretty brief when compared with the span of the ages. Each day is a full job of living no matter where that day may be located in a lifetime. The joy in the day of an old man may not be the same joy as in the day of a young man. But it is joy nevertheless, and each one can crush it to his bosom without envy, recrimination, or mental reservation.

By this time you are probably wondering about the title of this article. Why is it a privilege to be over 60? After you have looked forward to visiting a distant spot with mixed feelings of joy and doubt, it does not follow that you will be confronted with a letdown after you get there.

I don't believe you travel downward into the abyss of old age. I believe you travel upward until you reach a high plane where the view is clear and the whole panorama of life comes into view in the mellow light of truth and mature judgment. At 60 you don't have to exert yourself constantly to prove what a great guy you are. You have been around long enough for your friends and your enemies to know where to place you in the catalogue of human exhibits. If you have earned their respect, you are free to behave anyway you like after 60 and that respect will remain. Likewise a stinker cannot suddenly sprout a pair of wings at 60 and make anyone believe they are genuine. You can rest on your oars because everybody knows that you are you and you don't have to prove it.

After 60 you know your own capacities and limitations well enough not to expose yourself too boldly to the pitfalls of vigorous competition. Like Rupert Hughes, you keep doing what you know you can do best, and get your satisfaction from your well-devel-



"Besides, the man of 60 can take a nap every afternoon without being called lazy."

oped feeling for quality and selectivity.

When you are 30, you can't refuse an invitation to a party no matter how unpromising the prospect of enjoyment may be. You go because you don't want to offend the host or because you are afraid you will miss something if you stay away. After you are 60 you know you will not miss much if you stay away. You know the host will not feel offended if you stay away (he probably will not even miss you if it is a big party). You know if you stay home you will feel better the next day. At 60 your actions are not dictated by appearance or fear of what others might think or by vanity.

You have seen fads come and go. You have lived through trends that have suddenly spent themselves, leaving everybody at loose ends as to what is coming next. You have seen fads and trends suddenly return after the passing of years, bringing starry-eyed excitement to a new generation that thinks it has discovered something entirely novel and original.

You have seen a whole nation act on a prediction that never came true. You have seen people sway this way and that way, forgetting what they believed only a year before. The years have sobered you up and you do not allow yourself to be swept along in the tide of mass thinking.

Your viewpoint is broad and expansive because from your position up there on the high level of 60 you are looking out on a stretch of two or three generations, each of which is full of its own excitement, believing that that excitement has been denied the two. It is your special privilege to avoid a wild exhausting ride on each galloping vogue and to seek the restful shelter of the worth-while things your experience has given you the ability to select. Each new dance that comes along—the samba and the rhumba and the hukabuk—doesn't have to take its toll of your aching bones. You simply sit by and wait for the dance of your youth, which you executed very expertly and with no effort at all, to come back. You have

Human Nature Put to Work



My small son, David, aged 2½, required expert massage for his feet. I knew there would be difficulty getting him to sit for the treatment. When the masseuse came, I suggested that she ignore David and concentrate on his twin sister, who enjoys attention. Within five minutes David was almost crying to have his feet rubbed, too.

—M. Thomson, Edinburgh, Scotland



'Twas an old custom in a new application—and it worked a wonder! A woman who wanted to dispose of a litter of kittens made a stealthy round of her neighbors' doorsteps in the early morning. On each she left a basket with a cuddly kitten and a note which read: "Please be kind to my child. [Signed] A broken-hearted mother." Not a neighbor complained.

—Mary Myrick, Los Angeles, Calif.



An ounce of incentive is sometimes worth a pound of exhortation. A school-mistress friend, when serving fish pie to very young children, offers a prize of a chocolate to the finder of the greatest number of bones. The result is that every mouthful is eagerly scrutinized and no one swallows a fishbone.

—B. M. Boothroyd, Bromley, England



We were taking a large loss in our store's produce department because thoughtless customers insisted on pinching fresh fruit and melons, spoiling them for future sale. Hesitating to put up a "Don't touch" sign, I struck on an idea of combining the same point with a bit of humor. Pasting a picture of a pretty pin-up girl on a card, I lettered under it, "Don't squeeze me 'til I'm yours." Our losses quickly turned to profit.

—R. M. Edwards, Socorro, N. Mex.

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication).—Eds.

conserved your energies for the return of the square dance. All the young people are doing it again, and now, at 60, you can do it better than any of them.

I know quite a number of older men who once enjoyed great success, but who have now fallen on bad times and spend most of their waking hours grumbling at the raw deal the world has given them. Age and hard luck often deal unkindly with men of mature years. But I believe that the men who got there in their younger years solely by means of superior ability will make that ability count, even become more forceful, when the years begin to overtake them in spite of a general prejudice against withering bodies and faltering wits. It must be remembered that many early successes are achieved through good fortune or special opportunity or the happy circumstance of timeliness. When these elements disappear, the fortunate creature of their machinations blames his failure on public ingratitude. He forgets that he never had very much to start with.

All you have to do is look around in the fields of art, politics, and business and you will see them crowded with people over 60 who are still forceful and active. It is their privilege to debunk the myth of old age.

You will ask about illness and loneliness that come with the passing of the years. Your body starts to crack up and some of those around you pass on, leaving a void where love and mutual habit once filled your days. These are unpleasant things to think about, but they are inevitable. It takes great courage to face these misfortunes. But the human soul is capable of carrying heavy burdens and can rise above them. Young people have great burdens to bear, too—the struggle to raise a family, economic problems, marital adjustments, uncertainty about the future. Young people have no time for self-pity. They even feel superior to their elders because the years are on their side. This is communicated to their parents and grandparents, who fall back on self-pity as a means of defense.

You may not be able to keep your arteries from hardening and

you may not be able to fill a gap when a loved one is taken from your side. But you can take a leaf from the book of the young squirts and liquidate self-pity by keeping busy. Raise flowers, feed pigeons, get mad at the Government, catch up on your reading, find new faces and places. Loosen your hold on the past and latch on to something connected with tomorrow.

I attend more funerals than I used to because more of my friends are being called away. I recently attended the funeral of a friend where the minister spoke great words of comfort and wisdom. He said that those of us who had come to pay our respects to our friend were really paying our respects to ourselves. While we walk in the valley of the shadow of death, we are taking satisfaction in being there, alive and well, and able to bid a fond farewell to our departed friend. He went on to say that the fear of death was a fear of life, because we are born to die. Maybe this is not a pleasant thing to dwell upon here. Or is it? We all know we must die and therefore each day must be filled with as much joy as we can wheedle out of it. Life doesn't live itself.

THE privilege of being over 60 is often abused by those insufferable "old men" who believe they must be dignified and stuffy to impress the younger sprouts with their years. The piling up of a mere number of years is no accomplishment at all. Nature makes you a present of them in a rather monotonous spirit of automatic repetition. But it is your privilege to accumulate a stock pile of the best ingredients of those years and use them as special equipment for the good life that remains to be lived. The man of 60, who is not too dumb to realize that pomposity and condescension are burdensome idiocies, can still talk young, act young (of course, he can't swim the Channel, but who looks good full of grease, anyway?), and even look young depending entirely on what is going on in his mind, his heart, and his spirit.

Besides, the man of 60 can take a nap every afternoon without being called lazy.

Double That Order!

A FATHER ENUNCIATES A NEW THEORY
WHEREIN $b = \text{HAMMERS}$, LOTS OF 'EM.

By Parke Cummings



Illustrations by John Sorenson

THE other day I went into a local general store and stated: "I want six nail files."

The clerk looked at me curiously for a minute, and finally said: "Of course, it's none of my business, but why do you want so many?"

Drawing myself up to my full height, and looking him squarely in the chest, I replied, with quiet dignity: "To clean my nails with."

Again he regarded me with curiosity. "I assumed that," he admitted, "but why six?"

"I will explain," I said patiently. "When I take the six files home, my son, John, will immediately grab one of them, attempt to wedge loose a stuck part of his electric train with it, and break off the tip. He will then take a

one she left in the washroom of the Hotel Ardmont. The disappearance of the fifth file will never be explained. If I have good luck, this will still leave me a file with which—as I have previously stated—to clean my nails."

The clerk nodded understandingly. "It's pencils that go in our house," he said.

"In ours too," I said. What I was outlining to this fellow was the Theory of Protective Mass Purchasing, one to which I have long subscribed. This, of course, should not be confused with any system of quantity buying where the object is to get a cheaper unit price—as when you buy five bushels of grapefruit, half of which spoil. I paid the straight retail price for my half dozen files, and my saving was not a financial one.

My objective was purely one of availability. The law of averages operates inexorably with nail files—and other articles I shall mention—but, by buying in quantity, you at least give it a temporary knockout. You get it down on the floor and under control, overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers. It will, of course, eventually get up off the floor to plague you again, but that fleeting respite is all I ask for.

Drinking tumblers should be similarly mass purchased, but on a far more generous basis. To buy six tumblers for a family of four is the height of futility. Before the first meal, one will be spirited to the bathroom for a toothbrush container, a second will get broken, and a third will be appropriated by one of the younger children for mixing water colors—which means that, at dinner, some member of the family will have to use an old jelly glass or go thirsty.

A dozen is the minimum plausible purchase, but two dozen is the figure I hold out for. And the number should go up in geometrical, not arithmetical, proportion. For instance, for a family of eight, you should buy eight dozen glasses, not four.

Anybody who allows himself to get down to one door key should, of course, be held for observation. Some member of the family will develop the theory that this article is the solution to a locked trunk in the attic. It will be lugged up there, mixed in with a quantity of other unidentifiable keys, and then either lost or thrown away in disgust when it doesn't work. This means that you will have to hire a locksmith, at a fancy price, to make an impression of your door lock, and furnish you with new keys. On the other hand, it is a relatively inexpensive matter to have any hardware store turn out duplicate keys for you *provided* you have one suitable to serve as a model. My personal feeling is that no family should have less than eight keys per door, at least three of which should be cached in the safe-deposit box.

Here are some further recommendations the next time you go to the store. (I am assuming a family of four-six. Up this accordingly if yours is larger.)

Hammers: Six. (Small children, you have noted, eat hammers.)

Hair combs: Three per person. People are constantly lugging combs out of the house and losing them. Certain types



"Take all they have in Susie's size."

second file, use it more carefully, but mislay it. My young daughter will employ a third one to loosen a tough knot in her shoelaces. It will never be seen again. My wife, seeing three remaining files on my bureau, will assume I have more than I need, and appropriate one of them to make up for the



When Clippings Tell the Tale

IN THE 1870s a young Pole in Paris named Henry Romeike watched an excited artist buy two dozen copies of a newspaper in which there was a favorable notice of his recent exhibit. Disturbed by this squandering of papers and yet aware that everybody likes to see his name in print, Romeike started a new business—the world's first press-clipping bureau.

In 1881, when he emigrated to the United States, sharp-eyed Romeike brought his idea with him and started another clipping service in New York City.

Today that same bureau and its 90 competitors throughout the United States earn a combined 3 million dollars annually by ministering to America's vanities, foibles, and business interests.

Whether you want to know about stuffed elephants, people accidentally locked in refrigerators, or how many times your new book was mentioned in weekly newspapers, these clipping services will mail you fat envelopes of "clips" on the subject—at about 10 cents a clipping. One New York clipping service claims to give its clients 95 percent efficiency.

This ratio appears all the more amazing when you figure the bureau must skim through 1,800 daily newspapers, 10,000 weeklies, and 2,000 magazines and trade journals in its search for more than 5,000 published subjects sought by 1,500 clients!

But the agencies do not claim infallibility. The 100 or so girls in a large agency who flip and mark pages at breath-taking speed seven hours a day sometimes make mistakes. Most of these arise from the interesting fact that the girls do not really read—they glance, their eyes alert for certain key words. Cartoonist John Held, for example, once received a startling clipping headed "STAGE DOOR JOHN HELD BY POLICE." Another time a dairyman inter-



ested in milk production drew "PARI-MUTUELS MILK GAMBLERS."

Why do people subscribe to press-clipping bureaus? Strangely enough, Henry Romeike's original observation that everybody likes to see his name in print accounts for only 10 percent of all clippings, according to the manager of one large New York bureau. Publicity today is more than a matter of satisfying vanity; it is good business. Consequently, insurance agents are interested in fires, a tombstone maker has highly practical interest in obituaries, stores or homes struck by lightning are "leads" for the man who sells lightning rods, and makers of electrical appliances seek all the items they can find about careless souls who start fires with kerosene.

One of the most unusual orders was placed by a Detroit father who wants clippings derogatory toward the theater. He is trying to discourage his daughter, a would-be actress.

The most popular names in the news of the day? Well, managers of the bureaus agree that Henry Ford used to receive more publicity than any of his contemporaries. Recently Rita Hayworth and Ingrid Bergman, via their various romances, became the queens of the clips, while President Truman is the leading male contender.

It may be of interest to note that women work out better than men in the clipping bureaus, where each worker must cover the equivalent of four *Gone with the Wind's* each day. The trouble with men is, they get bored—and begin to read the news.

—Frank Rasky



Illustrations by Lucille Folmer

of combs simply evaporate in unfavorable weather.

Paring knives: Use your judgment here, but reflect that in a typical family a paring knife will be used for: cutting string; whitening a closet door that sticks; mumblety-peg; severing heavy wire; cutting flowers; repairing light sockets; sharpening pencils; opening packages; paring fingernails; cleaning corroded water pipes; prying off bottle tops; trimming loose branches off small trees and shrubs; miscellaneous repairs to sporting equipment, such as baseball bats, tennis rackets, skis, sleds, air rifles; and (occasionally) paring vegetables. From this you should be able to estimate the chances of a housewife finding one in her kitchen drawer, and in good repair, when she wants to use it.

Adhesive substances: (Scotch



"Hammers? Children eat hammers."

tape, court plaster, tire tape, etc.) If my recommendations go into effect, these will hereafter be sold in quarter-mile, half-mile, and mile units.

Paper. To draw on, I mean. A small home-type paper mill installed just off the garage may keep you abreast of the demand, though I doubt it. A gesture in this direction will be appreciated at the office in any case.

Radio sets. Two per room per child, with a spare gross in the basement—and two tickets, for you, to Atlantic City.

Mittens: Just take all they have in Susie's size. If other customers have to go without, that's their hard luck.

THE OBJECTS OF ROTARY

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

This Rotary Month

News Notes from 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago

U. N. Week. Urging each of Rotary's 7,145

Clubs in 83 countries to spearhead a community-wide observance, President Arthur Lagueux has set October 16-24 (see page 10) as United Nations Week in Rotary. Suggested activities for the Week—which culminates in "United Nations Day"—have gone from Rotary's Central Office to Club Presidents in the form of a program paper, "There Shall Be Peace."

President. After motoring into five Canadian Provinces and New England on Rotary visits, President Lagueux and his wife, Christine, recently made further tours into Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and then took to the air for meetings in Alaska. Before embarking on these latter journeys, however, the President dispatched such matters as the Official Call to Rotary's 1951 Convention (see inside back cover) and made plans for travels tentatively set to take him to Continental Europe, North Africa, and Britain.

Rotary Fellows. Departing now from their homes for studies in other lands are the 85 graduate students who were awarded Rotary Foundation Fellowships for 1950-51. These 67 men and 18 women (see page 31) come from 24 countries, will study for one year in 23 different lands.

Governor. Appointed by Rotary's President, Karl M. Knapp, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Immediate Past Governor of District 260, is again serving as Governor of that District to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Joseph A. Riley, of Pittsburgh, who was called to active military service.

Government Service. Numerous inquiries about the membership status of Rotarians called into uniform have elicited a statement by the Board of Directors of RI. Substance of it is that if a Club has members who have entered military or other full-time Government service, it may, "if it wishes, grant such a member a leave of absence for the duration of the national emergency with a credit for attendance."

Literature. Just off the press with its facts and figures brought up to date is the popular pamphlet "Brief Facts about Rotary." Also just published is "The Rotary Foundation Story—Its History and Achievements." Copies of both are obtainable from Rotary's Central Office, the former at no charge up to 50 copies (additional copies, 2 cents each), the latter free to all Rotarians.

Meeting. From October 2 to whatever date is necessary to finish its business, the Aims and Objects Committee of RI will meet in Chicago.

Secretary. Assigned by the President to special duty in New Zealand and Australia, Rotary's General Secretary, Philip Lovejoy, was attending a District Assembly in the former land and five Conferences in the latter in August and September. On his return trip to the Central Office he will stop in Indonesia, Thailand, and India to hold conferences with District Governors. In Europe he will visit Rotary's Continental European Office in Zurich, Switzerland, and, with the Convention Manager, will investigate possible locations for future Conventions.

Vital Statistics. As of August 30, there were 7,145 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 342,000 Rotarians. New and readmitted Clubs since July 1 totalled 33.



No!

Large Industry Proves Essential to Modern Life

Says Charles E. Wilson

President, General Electric Company

SOME of my fellow citizens declare that to secure continuously better living and working standards, a limit should be put upon the size to which a business may grow and that large corporate enterprises should be broken up into smaller units.

"To be big," they say, "is to be bad."

Such a belief usually starts from the premise that bigness means monopoly. It overlooks the fact that in the United States we have the Sherman Antitrust Act, which has proved itself capable of coping with situations wherein any company holds a monopolistic position in the market. Size does not necessarily mean monopoly; in fact, small businesses in many product lines, especially where they have been built around closely held patent positions, may be much closer to monopoly than huge corporations.

Is big business driving small businesses from the American

scene? Those who answer "Yes" are indulging in a generalization not borne out by facts and statistics.

Since the beginning of the century the number of business concerns in the United States has more than doubled—more than keeping pace with the growth of population! In 1900 there were 15 firms for every 1,000 people; today there are 18. And the average firm has the same number of employees as at the beginning of the century.

Did small business suffer during the war? A Federal Reserve Board survey covering 2,000 firms provides the answer. It shows that small- and medium-sized companies actually increased their profits, assets, and net worth faster than did large concerns. In 1948 there were in operation one-third more business units than in 1944—a total of nearly 4 million. Small business today is more than holding its own and takes in 35

cents of every American sales dollar.

Business large and small, it should be remembered, is not static, but is a constantly changing group. The leaders in one era are replaced by others in the next, who have come up through efficiency, energy, resourcefulness, and vision. It is significant that of the 25 largest manufacturing companies which published balance sheets in 1900, only two remain among the 25 largest manufacturing companies in 1949—and of this latter group, ten were not even in existence in 1900. This is clear and convincing proof of the unending opportunity for growth and progress, as well as of the risks, inherent in competition. It is the story of America's whole economic growth.

This challenge and this opportunity for small business can never be taken from it so long as competition and the marketplace are left free and unrestricted. It is, in many respects, the province of the antitrust laws to preserve this freedom, and it must also be protected by the abstinence from those regulatory measures which throttle private initiative or discourage the investment of risk capital, for without these no business, no matter what its size, can survive.

There is no real danger of surrender or capitulation of small business. It is at once the source of supply, the competitor, and the customer of big business, and cannot disappear so long as the larger units themselves are healthy. By and large this is not a case of opposing similar interests at all, but of different kinds of economic tasks. In many fields, superior adaptability of small business puts it in a highly advantageous position to meet and satisfy customer needs. A mechanic, for instance, is just as much out of place trying to build a turbine as a large electrical-manufacturing company is out of its element trying to repair a radio. But [Continued on page 53]

Be Too Big?

A VIRTUE does not have to be universal to be worth preserving and disease does not have to be epidemic to be worth stamping out. The important question today is not whether big business produces generally good or bad behavior, but whether we have the standards of judgment and the administrative machinery to identify and curb bad behavior without unduly interfering with the good behavior.

Today we seldom see a single giant concern surrounded by a few pigmy enterprises struggling for existence. In an increasing number of industries the market is divided among 2, 3, 4, or 5 large concerns which may be of comparable size. Though any one of these may be able to coerce or intimidate smaller numbers of the industry, it cannot coerce or intimidate the other large enterprises.

But as concerns become larger and fewer, each of them becomes aware that competition with its large rivals may be a costly and risky business because of the power of these rivals and their ability to stand great losses. There is a persistent incentive for each large concern to seek out customers or market areas or types of products that are relatively unimportant to others, for it is easier to sell profitably where opposition is absent or weak than where it is strong.

Thus, big concerns will by-pass, supplement, or complement each other instead of competing with each other as far as possible. As the business in which they are directly competitive decreases in amount and importance, they have a decreasing incentive to take risks and sacrifice profits in a struggle over that business. It is much simpler for each of them to recognize the primacy of the others as to parts of the market in which those others have some sort of tactical advantage or historical claim, hoping that

Yes!



Concentration of Power Demands New Controls

Says Corwin D. Edwards

*Director, Bureau of Industrial Economics
U. S. Federal Trade Commission*

in return its own primacy will be recognized where it has or claims advantage.

If the large concerns are successful in thus avoiding direct competition with each other, they give rise to a new type of monopoly. Each large enterprise controls a part of the market and collectively a group of them controls all of it. Yet no one has the position and unmatched power of the old-fashioned monopoly.

In the meat-packing case, for example, the Department of Justice is requesting that each of the great meat packers be dissolved on the ground that collectively they enjoy a monopoly in the meat-packing industry. In the du Pont case the Department of Justice alleges that three great companies—du Pont, General Motors, and U. S. Rubber—are linked together by stock ownership and by interlocking directors and officers, that they avoid competition with each other, and that they use their

combined power against outside competitors.

The resources of a great enterprise may be so large and its capacity to use them for the destruction of any selected small rival may be so obvious as to make the mere existence of the large concern a standing threat. To incur its displeasure is to risk a business death sentence. Thus independence and initiative of small business may be eaten away while the large concern basks in the sun without flexing its muscles.

In the case against the New York Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the Circuit Court of Appeals pointed out that the company's refusal to make further purchases from suppliers who did not give it a lower price than other buyers had the same effect as an unlawful boycott because of the size and power which A. & P. enjoyed. The Court also treated the company's sale of food below cost [Continued on page 57]

Debate of
the Month

As

Nehru Said



In his garden Pandit Nehru tells his grandson a story.

A VAST majority of people, I am quite convinced, are strongly desirous of peace. This, I suppose, is true in the greater part of the world.

Yet a sense of apprehension and fear grips the powerful States and a war complex fills the minds of many people. Because of two world wars in 30 or 40 years, our thoughts seem to run in terms of force more than ever before, and our generation continues on the same way which led previously to disaster.

It is a not unusual situation that, while the people want peace, events force them in the opposite direction. It may be that statesmen controlling, or partly controlling, those events push them in that direction. Now, I do not see, speaking as an individual, why I should be pushed about by any events in a direction in which I do not wish to go, in so far as I can help it and in so far as my country accepts my argument. I know that events may ultimately prove too strong for me, but before that time arrives I think it is the duty of all of us, whether we are politicians or statesmen or common citizens, to *direct* events in so far as we are able.

May I suggest that there is some lesson in India's early struggle which might be applied to the problems? In those days we were weak, and a powerful empire governed us. The great question was: "How can we oppose it?" If anybody raised his head, it was struck down.

Then came our great leader Mahatma Gandhi, under whose inspiration and sheltering care we grew up. "Do not be afraid," he said again and again to us. It was a very simple thing to say, but there was something in him, something in his voice, in his

LEADER of India's 320 millions, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is one of the great independent statesmen of the day. Always news, his views have been widely reported in recent weeks as world interest has focused on Asia. . . . As an aid to readers' understanding of headlines he and India are making, we present here some of Prime Minister Nehru's underlying thinking on his country's place in the family of nations. The article is a composite of some of his public statements and was brought together in this form by his friend and countryman named below.—*The Editors.*

By K. A. D. Naoroji

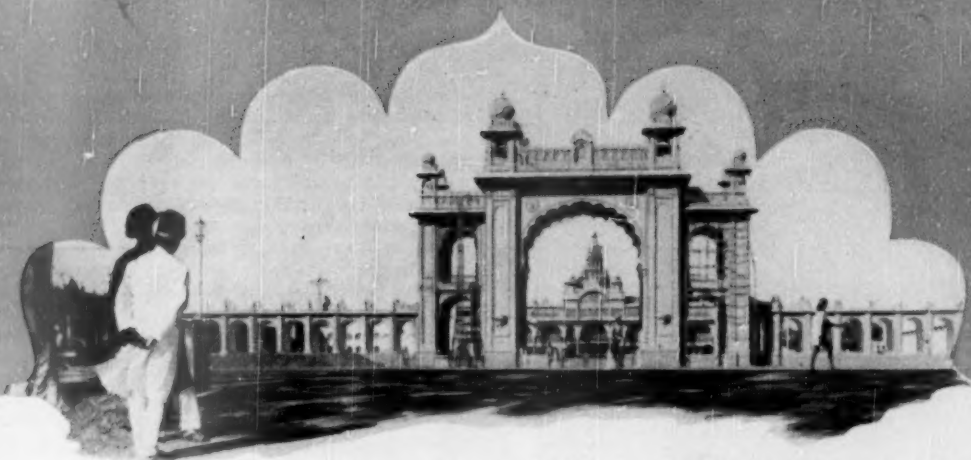
Director, Tata Industries Limited; Rotarian

eyes, in the way he said these things, that had a powerful effect. It is an extraordinary thing how that sense of fear vanished from the Indian people.

They knew what could happen to them: they could be jailed; they could be shot at and perhaps killed; their property might be confiscated. Yet one could survive all those things except death; but why be afraid if it came one's way? It sounds naïve, but it worked that way, and there was a magical change in India. The Government of the day did not quite know what to do about it, for a State can govern only as long as people are afraid of it. The moment people are not afraid of the State, the State with all its armies and navies cannot put them down. That fact is worth repeating and remembering.

Though our struggle was somewhat unique under Gandhi's leadership, it was not unique in the sense that anything he said was very new. Rather it was unique in that he applied certain *individual* standards and methods of working to large groups and millions of people. That was a new and tremendous experiment.

The Indian people are, of course, no better and no worse than others. They are neither angels nor devils. They are just ordinary human beings, and it was not possible for them to rise completely to what Gandhi asked them to do. Nevertheless it was



A palace gate under repair in Mysore, capital of the State of Mysore in Southern India.

surprising to what extent they tried to follow what he told them. Ultimately, in spite of setbacks and stumbling, they did achieve their freedom by the method he had chosen. The chief virtue of that method was that, in achieving its goal, it ended with goodwill for those with whom we had been in conflict. History hardly affords a parallel to that achievement, for which credit is due to both parties. It is astonishing how bitterness between the two nations has faded, and we in India have decided of our own free will to continue this coöperation as an independent nation.

That revolution demonstrated to us that physical force need not necessarily be the arbiter of man's destiny and that the method of waging a struggle and the way of terminating it are of paramount importance. As Gandhi always warned us, we must never subordinate means to ends. Both must be right, he taught. If the end is right but the means are wrong, that will vitiate the end or divert us into a wrong direction.

Today this problem of physical force as against the moral forces of the world faces us in all its intensity because the weapons that the former has at

its disposal are terrible to contemplate. Must the 20th Century differ from primitive barbarism only in the destructive efficacy of the weapons that men's ingenuity has invented for man's destruction? I do believe, in accordance with my master's teaching, that there is another way to meet this situation.

Men who must deal with public affairs cannot ignore realities and cannot act in terms of abstract truth. Yet basic truth remains truth and, as far as possible, should always guide our actions. Otherwise we get caught up in a vicious circle of evil in which one evil action leads to another. In India we have tried to adapt, however imperfectly, theory to reality. We have tried to combine idealism with national interest. Our main objectives are to pursue peace, not through alignment with any major power or group of powers, but through an independent approach to each controversial or disputed issue; to liberate subject peoples; to maintain freedom, both national and individual; to eliminate racial discrimination; and to eliminate want, disease, and ignorance which afflict the greater part of the world's population.

Peace is not only an absolute necessity for us in

A panorama of Indian transportation unfolds at a Calcutta railroad station, showing a rickshaw, a horse-drawn coach, and modern busses.

Photos: (p. 20) Brandt from Amer; (above) Honda; (below) PEX





Accompanists to the song of India. The large instrument is a sitar.

Photos: (above) PEX-Wittinger; (below) Hamilton



A partial view of the immense Tata Iron and Steel Company works at Jamshedpur. . . (Below) A farmer comes to town with his rice.

Photo: (below) PEX-Hathorn



India in order to progress and develop, but is also of paramount importance to the world. How can that peace be preserved? Not by surrendering to aggression, not by compromising with evil, but also not by talking and preparing for war. The very process of marshalling the world into two hostile camps precipitates the conflict which it has sought to avoid. It produces the terrible fear that darkens men's minds and leads them into wrong courses. There is perhaps nothing so bad and so dangerous in life as fear.

If we seek to ensure peace, we must attack the root causes of war and not merely the symptoms. What are the underlying causes of war in the modern world?

One of the basic causes is the domination or the attempt to dominate one country by another. Large parts of Asia were ruled till recently by foreign powers, but the rising tide of nationalism and love of independence have submerged most of the Western empires in Asia. Much of Africa is still subject to foreign powers. It is clear to me that all remaining vestiges of imperialism and colonialism will have to disappear.

Secondly, there is the problem of racial relations. The progress of some races in invention or conquest has tempted them to believe that they are racially superior and has led them to treat other nations with contempt. A recent example was the horrible attempt, so largely successful, to exterminate the Jews. The West has too often despised the Asian and the African, and this is one of the great danger points of the modern world. A great American once said that his country could not exist half slave and half free. The world cannot long remain at peace if half of it is enslaved and despised. The problem is not simple, but unless there is a firm and sincere desire to solve it, there will be no peace.

THE third reason for war and revolution is the misery and want of millions of persons in many countries. In the West, though war brought much misery and many difficulties, the common man generally lives in some measure of comfort. He has food, clothes, and shelter, to some extent. The basic problem of the East, therefore, is to obtain these necessities of life. If they are lacking, then there is the apathy of despair, or the destructive rage of the revolutionary.

In India the problem always before us, even in the days of our struggle for political freedom, was how to remove poverty and unemployment, how to build up India so that it would be a prosperous country. As soon as we achieved freedom, we wanted to divert all our energies and strength to this purpose. Unfortunately, upheavals followed hard on the partition of India. Vast migrations came and we had to look after 6 million refugees. All the big projects we had for the advancement of India have had to be postponed for a time, but they are only postponed. We are going to go ahead with them, in spite of all the difficulties that have arisen—the latest, of course, being the devaluation of various currencies. We are determined to achieve that economic success we aimed at.

We in India do not want [Continued on page 49]

India and Pakistan

Point The Way

THERE WERE many who said it would never work, that the plan of partitioning out of India a separate nation for Moslems was an impractical "student's scheme." Yet one August day in 1947 just such a nation sprang into being—and has flourished since. Its name, of course, is Pakistan—and, with 80 million humans, it is earth's fifth most populous State. Not without vast upheaval was the great partition accomplished, however, and the bitterness and bloodshed of that day made history which 320 million Indians and 80 million Pakistanians are endeavoring to forget. Led by men of moderation—by Prime Minister Nehru (see page 20) in India and by Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan in Pakistan who recently pointed the way in a personal meeting—they are striving to understand and to cooperate.



Liaquat Ali

Differences, naturally, remain to be bridged—and the widest of them is over Kashmir, famed mountain State at the top of the vast subcontinent. The size of Minnesota and the home of 4 million people, it has been the subject of a territorial dispute between the two Dominions since partition. Both have large military forces in the State, but these are respecting a "cease fire" order issued by the United Nations Commission on Kashmir which tried for more than two years to achieve a settlement.

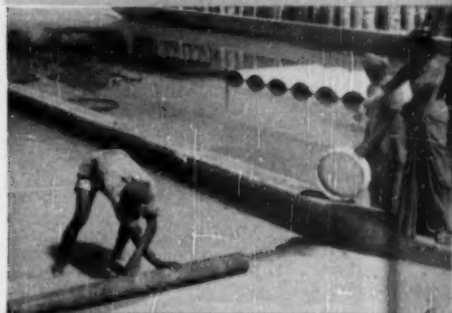
But even this kind of impasse may ultimately yield to the kind of goodwill the four Rotary Clubs of Pakistan and the 87 Clubs of India are trying to generate. When, for example, 100 Rotarians and their ladies of Lahore, Pakistan, and of Patiala and Amritsar, India, met in an intercity gathering in Amritsar recently, the local press said Rotary "has virtually made history" and Rotarians called it "a miracle." They left planning more such miracles.



Photos (above; bottom right) Arise



A Kashmiri belle—of the beautiful land over which Pakistan and India have a territorial disagreement.



Industry grows in Pakistan—the nation's "first woman industrialist" operating this concrete-pipe factory.



Pakistan's Karachi airport—an important world air center. . . . (Below) A Karachi child receives the "I. B. test"—the 20 millionth in the international campaign.





Illustration by John Cadet

BORROW A BUNNY?

ABOUT A 'PET LIBRARY' IN MILWAUKEE
THAT LENDS OUT ANIMALS AND WISDOM.

By E. Jerry Walker

THE director of the Wisconsin Humane Society thought he had heard everything. Then the grade-school teacher 'phoned. "Would you kindly lend us a rabbit for Easter?" she blithely asked.

Gustave P. Utke, executive vice-president of the society that serves Wisconsin's urban Milwaukee County, gulped and said, yes, he'd be glad to try. Then he hung up the receiver and wondered in whose hat he was going to find a rabbit.

That was in 1945. Animal-lover Utke, who had left his position as secretary of a large transportation company in January of that same year to take over the Humane Society job, had a high regard for the power of education in furthering his work. So, he found a rabbit—along with a history of the animal, a cage, and instructions for its care and feeding—for the grade-school teacher's class.

The rabbit incident proved such a success that Utke reached into his own hat for something that caused old-timers in the Society to shrug and shake their heads. It was a plan for a comprehensive, year-round educational program that would include an animal-lending service. It was a fine ambition, the old-timers agreed, but past experience with community educational programs demonstrated that they were never a real success. The only way to teach kindness to animals—the precept and purpose of the Society—was, first, to show what horrible things happened when animals were neglected or mistreated; second, to get laws passed preventing cruel-

ty to animals; and, third, to have someone enforce the laws. But—well, if the new man wanted to try something else, it probably wouldn't be too costly to let him learn the facts of animal lore by trial and error.

That was all the encouragement Utke needed. The horror pictures of mistreated animals that had hung so long in the Society's lecture hall came down overnight.

"These pictures are no way to educate children," Utke confided to a friend. "Show a child what not to do, and he'll do it! Not because he's mean, but because he's just plain curious. But teach him what animals can do for him, and what he can do for animals, and he'll do what's right."

So, with the inspiration of the rabbit incident and the luke-warm approval of the old-timers of the Society, he launched the program since recognized by the American Humane Association as "one of the most complete educational programs in the country."

Today 100 to 125 animals are available for withdrawal by teachers at all times. They make their own selections and may keep the pets they choose—animals are usually taken out in pairs—for two weeks. If there is no other demand for that type of pet at the end of that time, the teacher may have a renewal. As in the case of the first rabbit, the Society sends with the pets a case history, a two-week supply of food, and instructions for their care. No charge is made for the service.

In addition to the animal-lending library, the Society employs

an educational director who presents about 600 programs in the schools each year and, in addition, about 100 adult evening programs. The very complete sound-film library, augmented by sets of colored slides, helps make the programs much sought after.

The Wisconsin Humane Society was the first to recognize the value of preparing the teachers, and accordingly it furnishes guides to them well in advance of the programs. They enable the teachers to prepare the pupils for the showing of the films and to fortify themselves with answers to questions. The guides also provide follow-up material for teach-



Gus Utke and close friends. He's the man who started Milwaukee's animal-lending service.



Lookit him nibble! Some Milwaukee kindergartners learn about the care and feeding of hamsters and guinea pigs borrowed from the pet library.

ing the children the human aspects of what they have seen in the films.

The results of the program? Well, even the old-timers beam with pride when they tell about the recognition from the American Humane Association. But of even more importance are these statistics on cruelty to animals in Milwaukee: In 1945 when Utke took office the Society received 200 complaints of cruelty to animals by children. In one year's time the total dropped to 52, and by last year there were only four. And this achievement can be traced directly to this fact: some 30,000 to 35,000 youngsters in the schools of Milwaukee County have learned in a positive way how to treat animals.

But there is more to the program than lending animals. For instance, there is the dog-obedience program. Ten-week courses for children from 10 to 16 years of age are held throughout the year in cooperation with the Milwaukee Dog Training Club. The children learn the

proper way for a dog to sit, stand, lie down, come, heel, and behave in company. And by indirection the children learn how a dog's owner should act.

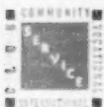
"A trained dog is seldom a stray dog," says Utke. "And a trained dog is a happy dog. Furthermore, a child who learns responsibility toward his dog makes a more responsible citizen."

Further to convince Milwaukee residents that the Wisconsin Humane Society is not "just another dog-and-cat organization," a lecture program features three adult nights a week at the Society's shelter. It is estimated that these programs, along with showings of sound films in the schools, reach more than 100,000 men, women, and children in Milwaukee County every year.

The programs stress the thought that every child should have a pet—if not a cat or dog, at least a goldfish or a canary. And the children should be taught how to treat them.

Official reaction to the remarkable activities of the Wisconsin Humane Society was summed up by the superintendent of Milwaukee Public Schools, the late Lowell P. Goodrich, when he wrote in the foreword to the Society's 67th anniversary yearbook: "Their work is a practical application of the attitudes and ideals which education seeks to develop in the minds and hearts of youth."

"Well, anyway," beams Utke, surrounded by the animal friends he respects and loves, "people don't think of us as dog catchers anymore."



Tragedy—with a Happy Ending

SOME LITTLE STORIES ABOUT PEOPLE WHO ROSE UP TO TRIUMPH OVER THEIR GRIEF—AND TO BLESS MANKIND.

By Doron K. Antrim

A STRANGELY acting group of his friends and family waited at the airport to greet Colonel Michael A. Quinn on his return to Kansas City, Missouri, from an official mission. Mike, the elder son, stepped forward, took him by the hand, and stammered: "Terry is dead."

It didn't register. The Colonel had seen his 15-year-old son alive and well the day before. Finally Mike grabbed him by the shoulder, shook him, and said, "For God's sake, Dad, it's Terry, your own son, I'm talking about! He's dead."

"Mental paralysis seized me," Colonel Quinn recalled later. "I couldn't think. It all seemed like a nightmare as Mike and the others told me how Terry had pushed his younger brother, Jimmy, out of the way only to be caught himself under a truck."

"In The Philippines, at Manila, and at Bataan, I saw men snuffed out in a second, others die in prolonged agony. That was war and you expect war to be hell—but this was different. And Terry was my son."

"There's nothing I can do for Terry now," I kept telling myself resignedly. Then it hit me like a bolt. "This thing isn't right. It shouldn't be. If it can happen to my son, it can happen to others. There is something I can do and I must do it."

Colonel Quinn put all the emotional drive engendered by the tragedy behind accident prevention in Kansas City. Although not a speaking man, he began making speeches. He enlisted the police, the Mayor, the newspapers, the public schools, in an educational campaign. He studied traffic laws, made an effort to get new ones passed, put teeth in

old ones. He recommended that driving and safety be made part of the school curriculum. He made the city safety-conscious. That was in 1948. Already Kansas City is cutting down its accident rate dramatically and much of the praise must go to Colonel Quinn.

We're seldom conscious of the ever-present threat of sudden tragedy. We read about awful things happening every day: little children falling into wells, mangled bodies from auto wrecks—they all seem pretty remote for us and ours. Tragedy is traditionally the unhappy ending, unhappy because no good comes of it. We stand in its presence with bowed head, in an attitude of defeat. How can anything good come from this old enemy of the race that has claimed so many victories? Colonel Quinn did not accept this verdict.

Too often, tragedy has its traditional way with us. We're blinded and bluffed by it and dismiss the cause as inevitable fate or an "act of God." Yet in the great majority of tragedies the cause is known. It can usually be pinned down to a very human source—someone has neglected his responsibility to others.

According to authorities, 90 percent of our tragic accidents stem back to these causes: lack of responsibility to others—neglect, carelessness, errors of judgment, ignorance.

Tragedy usually tricks us into doing nothing since its sting always stuns. We seem so helpless. Our world stops. A clergyman who tried to bring comfort to gold-star homes during the war told me a frequent question was, "Why did this happen to me?"

"I couldn't answer it," he said. "It has no answer."

Corroding thoughts of self-pity, resentfulness, bitterness, bring no



Colonel Michael A. Quinn, whose son Terry was killed in a traffic accident, fought for safety in Kansas City, Mo.



Edgar F. Allen, who founded the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults after his son's death.

real comfort so sorely needed. They only mire us deeper in despondency. We live under a cloud, cast a dark shadow over all about us. Sometimes this vicious circle will even lead a person to thoughts of suicide.

In the 30 years of its existence, the Save-a-Life League of New York has talked hundreds of people out of taking their lives. "The majority of those who want to end it all," says League Counsellor Lona B. Bonnell, "have beaten a steady retreat from tragedy. They brood about their hurt, blame con-



ditions, but do nothing to change them. They even blame God, lose their faith in God. Finally they reach the point where there is nothing left to live for."

Miss Bonnell told me of a wealthy widow whose only daughter, 4 years old, died of rheumatic fever. She went into seclusion, would see no one, spent hours a day at the cemetery. After months of this morbid grief, a worker at the cemetery notified the League that she talked of taking her life. She was persuaded to call at the League office. "Who cares whether I end it all or not?" she said. "No one needs me."

"There are plenty of war orphans who need you," said Miss Bonnell. She talked the woman into opening her home to refugee children. In so doing she forgot her morbid grief, gained a new interest. Helping motherless children gave her the comfort she needed. Her life was transformed.

Those who really triumph over tragedy are those who see in it a call to action. They get down to

finally woke to the realization that both his legs were off, he blurted between sobs, "I'll be a cripple for life. I'd rather die!" He did die.

These words reëchoed in the father's mind and gave him no peace. Could he find a way to bring back hope to crippled children? He must. With the fiery zeal of a crusader, he swung into action, started a fund for a modern hospital. And he was to devote the rest of his life to this work. He founded the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, now largely financed by the sale of seals at Easter time. Today it has more than 2,000 State and local member societies in the United States. Similar organizations in 45 countries which have been patterned after it provide a hundred services, and have taken the blight out of crippling handicaps for thousands. "Daddy" Allen put a happy ending on the incident that could have darkened his life.*

Tragedy can lose a propulsive drive to improve conditions that

Medicine, and Harvard University. At Harvard he took any job to help meet expenses, lived on \$50 and less a month, sometimes went hungry.

Finally, as a member of the Harvard faculty, he turned to research. A number of unknown chemical compounds in liver offered interesting possibilities, so he began extracting the juices from tons of liver, breaking down the chemical compounds, experimenting with laboratory animals. A large drug company, the Lederle Laboratories, offered him its modern facilities for extracting liver juices. For seven years he made week-end trips to Pearl River, New York, from Boston, carrying back precious vials of the liquid. Finally put on the company pay roll, he was made head of chemical research with 300 helpers and a budget of 2 million dollars a year.

Soon he put 16 top scientists on the job of synthesizing folic acid in the belief it would cure sprue. After five years of combined effort, folic acid was synthesized. It was one of the great achievements in the history of chemistry. It proved effective against anemia—and, incidentally, against his brother's assassin, tropical sprue. It took Dr. SubbaRow 25 years to do it, but he did. As a result, countless people now live who might have died.†

But fighting the cause of a tragedy seems so hopeless to most of

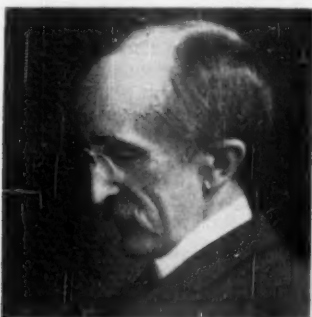


Photo: Kaufmann-Patry

Clara Barton, appalled by the dreadful effects of fire, flood, and earthquake, began the American Red Cross.

causes, try to remove them. They obey the instinct common to all men to strike back at the thing that hurts them. A powerful emotional drive is not balked but released. They fight the enemy on its own ground, make it less of a threat to the family of man.

It's heartening to know of the broken-hearted people who accepted the challenge—men like the late Rotarian Edgar F. Allen. His son, Homer, was among the 84 persons killed or injured when two interurban cars telescoped in Elyria, Ohio, in 1907. When Homer



Edward L. Trudeau went to the Adirondacks to die of tuberculosis. Instead he lived to found a sanatorium.

results in doing almost the impossible. Thirty years ago in India, Yellapragada SubbaRow watched his brother die a lingering, painful death of sprue, a tropical disease. A mere lad himself, he was fired to dedicate his life to fighting disease. He worked his way through Madras Medical College, London University School of Tropical

* For a more detailed account of "Daddy" Allen and his work see *So We Call Him 'Daddy' Allen*, by Paul H. King, THE ROTARIAN for November, 1940.

† For a later attack on anemia, see *Vitamin B-12: 3 Million Cures per Ounce*, by Eric Northrup, THE ROTARIAN for November, 1949.

New Orleans' Margaret Haughery—remembered in stone. Losing her own baby, she mothered countless others.



Photo: Dauphin



A Mountain Sign

ONE Summer day in 1937 I was walking over an easy mountain pass called the Zeinesjoch, high in the western ranges of the Austrian Tyrol. In the center of a mountain meadow cupped between two ridges was a tiny thread of a stream. Following it 100 paces or so, I came to a point where the meadow began to slope and where the stream forked. There I found a sign, and, wondering why such a morsel of a river should merit a special marker, I read it with interest.

"The right branch of this stream," it said, "flows into the Danube, and the left into the Rhine."

So that was it!

The Zeinesjoch was a modest source of two great European influences: the Danube and the Rhine. Indeed, a few hundred yards farther on the streams appeared to be forever sundered, moving briskly down the steep slopes on opposite sides of the watershed—the one bound for Austria, Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania, with a final emptying in the Black Sea; the other bound for Austria, Germany, and The Netherlands, with ultimate inclusion in the Atlantic Ocean.

Forever divided? Hardly, for the waters of the Atlantic and the waters of the Black Sea would somewhere mingle and the tiny Zeinesjoch would be one once again.

So it is with the people who live near and benefit from these two great rivers. The Eastern and the Western peoples of Europe have different characteristics and at times different historic tasks. But in a common source and a common ultimate purpose, they are the same.

That which unites us is more important than that which divides, and those who finally bring men together wherever they stand apart will do so because they have never surrendered this fundamental point of orientation.

—Elmore McKee

us. What can a writer do about brain tumor? John Gunther had an answer. When his 17-year-old Johnny died of that, the father wrote a book, *Death Be Not Proud*.

He could easily have made it a eulogy of the boy and filled it with his own anguish and grief. He could have accepted the situation with resignation as the hand of fate. He did none of these things.

Instead, he set down the stark, ugly details of his son's lingering death. He pictured a gifted young man cut down in his prime. He pointed up how helpless we are against this death dealer. He wonders why. He did something about it. His and the publishers' profits from the book go to research so other children may be spared.

What can one do to lessen, avert tragedy? The answer is that every great movement for human betterment was started by one person. Clara Barton, appalled by the effects of tragedy when it strikes suddenly in fire, flood, earthquake, started the Red Cross. Edward L. Trudeau, given up by doctors, went to the Adirondacks to die of tuberculosis. Instead he lived, cured, and founded the Trudeau Sanatorium and the Saranac Laboratory for the study of tuberculosis. Sir Arthur Pearson went blind and founded the National Institute for the Blind so the sightless could live useful, productive lives.

This list could be multiplied endlessly. Many of these institutions were started on a shoestring. Night after night Margaret Haughey sat in her room with empty, aching arms. A month before, her husband had died, leaving her penniless; two weeks later her baby. She was utterly alone. Life had lost all meaning. In a dull stupor she sat and rocked.

But Margaret Haughey was 20 and Irish. One night she flung from the house in sheer desperation and started wandering the streets of New Orleans. Anything to get away from her grief. On the river front she came upon a little girl.

"Where do you live?" she asked.

"Ain't got no home," said the waif.

"Where's your mother?"

"She's dead."

Margaret crushed the waif to her. The need of this hungry tyke

momentarily caused her to forget her grief. Having no food or money at home, she took her to an orphanage conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

That night Margaret slept soundly for the first time in weeks. She began haunting the orphanage, finding out its needs. She tackled businessmen, merchants, wheeling money, food, clothing out of them.

With her savings from a laundry job, she bought two cows, peddled milk from a push cart. Her dairy business prospered. With its profits, she built her first "baby home," the St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and later the St. Elizabeth Orphanage for older children.

In a public park in New Orleans is a statue, one of the first erected to a woman in the United States. It shows a plain woman holding a child with this simple inscription: "Margaret." Margaret found her own child again in the hundreds of homeless she mothered. In addition, she found something else: peace of mind, joy in service.

Tragedy is a Damocles sword suspended over everyone. No one is immune. Sudden death stalks the highway, the home, the job, every 5½ minutes of every day. From accidents alone 100,000 lives will be snuffed out in the U.S.A. this year and millions more will be injured. A disabling injury will strike every third family of the nation. Cancer will slay one out of every eight. Other diseases which we do not fully understand and for which we have no cure will take a heavy toll.

TO those who accept the challenge of tragedy, death is not a loss, without good or gain. They derive comfort from that. Life takes on purpose. They see death not as an end, but as a beginning. Life does not stop for them, but flows on like a river. They accept nothing as inevitable. They fight for sound building construction to outwit earthquakes, prevention of floods and fires, safety on the highway.

We're indebted to these people. They have triumphed over death. For death can claim a victory only when it's in vain. They give fresh meaning to that Bible passage: "For death is swallowed up in victory."

Do You Want to Remember Better?

WHO DOESN'T? HERE ARE FOUR TIPS

DIRECT FROM THE LABORATORY.

By Donald A. Laird

Consulting Psychologist



Illustrations by John Norment

ONCE Henry Clay, the famous statesman, disappointed a lady. He could not recall her name. "You do not remember it?" she asked.

"No," Clay replied, "I didn't try to—for when we met long ago, I was sure your beauty and accomplishments would soon compel you to change it."

Maybe you too can think fast enough to extricate yourself from such social quicksands. But there's no really reliable substitute for a good memory. General Robert E. Lee knew that.

"I was really very much ashamed at not knowing that gentleman yesterday," he once chided himself. "I ought to have recognized him at once. He spent an hour in my quarters in Mexico City, and I ought not to have forgotten him."

He could have been forgiven the slip for that hour he had spent with the man dated back 20 years. Yet General Lee was chagrined because he had made a lifelong habit of concentrating on names and faces with the intent to remember them. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the *Richmond, Virginia, News Leader*, explains his remarkable success: "He knew interest and hard work improved every performance."

Psychological tests show that some people do have exceptional mental powers, which are likely inborn. Women, for instance, appear to have better memories than men. In ancient Greece, before there were town clerks and county recorders to keep records of transactions, the busiest man in town was the

professional "rememberer," who was paid to remember such details.

But many of the differences we see in daily life are not due to inborn abilities or limitations; they are due to not making the right use of memory. People put a ceiling on their memory powers by not using them the right way. Dr. Frederick Tilney, the distinguished neurologist, was considering this when he estimated that the average person uses only



"In ancient Greece the busiest man was the professional rememberer."

about one-fourth his brain power. "Memory," said the little girl, "is the thing I forget with." And many people are like her. They think more about their lapses of memory than about their successes. They distrust their memories when they should trust them. Memory, like people, works better when trusted.

To increase the efficiency of your memory you must first have confidence that you can remember better.

Don't let those embarrassing forgetful moments mislead you into the belief that you have a poor memory. Instead, let those

"When introduced, repeat the name several times in the conversation."

few failures stimulate you to make more efficient use of your probably unused memory powers. Be confident of your memory, and even more confident you can make better use of it. Forgetting is a sign of a neglected mind, not a weak one.

When starting a new job, or breaking in a new worker, begin with the attitude that it will be easy to catch on and remember. The mental set, or attitude, of confidence for remembering the essential details makes the details stick quicker and longer.

This attitude of trust in one's memory is a chief gain from commercial systems. They often produce some astonishing temporary results, but the danger, as noted by Dr. C. Gilbert Wrenn, expert on effective study at the University of Minnesota, is that "If you use a device for remembering facts, you will probably remember the device but forget the facts."

Simple memory devices should be used cautiously. Rhymes to remember dates, for instance. One teacher taught her pupils to remember the date America was discovered by the rhyme "Columbus crossed the ocean blue, in 1492." But on examination papers some of her pupils changed it to "Columbus crossed the deep blue sea in 1493."

Memory works best when we work it intentionally.

When William Howard Taft was United States Secretary of War, he cultivated his ability to remember names and faces. When inspecting the Panama Canal, he



amazed everyone with his memory of local officials' puzzling names. He did this by repeating the name to himself, and associating it with some distinctive quality of the person's appearance. He tried to remember, and consequently did remember.

But when he became President, he neglected this effort. Newspaper correspondents who saw him almost daily cooled off toward him when he did not remember them. Taft's memory powers were good as ever, but he was neglecting to use them the right way.

When one remembers something without trying to, it is incidental memory, a hit-or-miss variety. Some things are remembered incidentally, but not many. People forget most of what they read in newspapers because the reading is without any intention of remembering. A telephone number, used only once, is quickly forgotten for the same reason.

Intentional memory is much better. Simply trying to remember the telephone number, or a person's name, makes it remembered from 50 percent to 100 percent better. Intending to remember takes no longer, but makes memories stick longer.

People who complain about "poor memories" are usually neglecting to try to remember.

Why are difficult things remembered better than easy ones? For instance, after memorizing four sets of three-place numbers—such as 947, 385, 872, 963—only 60 percent of those figures could be recalled later by a test group. But when ten sets of three-place numbers had been memorized, 70 percent could be recalled. The longer list was remembered better because it was more difficult, so there was more effort to remember it. They tried a little harder, consequently remembered better. It is good for memory if one has to stretch to get it all—but not too much stretching to cause discouragement. Don't nibble—bite into it.

Use judgment in what you try to remember. No use remembering a telephone number which will never be called again. No use remembering all the bus or train schedules, but do intend to remember those you use. No point trying to remember every face

you see, but do try to remember customers and associates.

It is futile to try to remember everything in the newspaper, but do try to remember news which has lasting importance or a bearing on your business or profession. Put some effort into remembering the things that count, and let the rest become fading incidental memories. Don't clutter up your head trying to remember everything. A fly-paper memory that catches everything is inefficient.

Attitude is as important as brain cells for remembering. Attitude includes not only confidence and intention, but also pleasantness.

The executive remembers a golf date, but forgets to adjust an irritated customer's complaint. Since people tend to forget unpleasant things, it is wise to do unpleasant tasks right away before they slip out of mind. It also makes a job more enjoyable.

When the teacher or boss makes work pleasant, the pupils or workers will remember better.

We remember names of people we like, but forget those we dislike. To remember more names



"If you use a device for remembering facts, you will probably remember the device but forget the facts."

and faces, like more people. Pretending a liking is almost as good as a genuine liking.

Forgetting will be less of a stumbling block if you have an attitude of pleasant expectancy.

Russell H. Conwell, who founded Temple University in Philadelphia, said he was a poor student in his early school days. For one reason, he had too keen a sense of humor: he was whipped eight times in one day for laughing at the teacher. Another teacher taught the farm boy to help develop his memory by using imagination.

"Look at the word in the book," she told him, "then close your eyes and see it in imagination."

The mischievous boy became so adept with this that he could close his eyes and "see in the mind's eye" an entire paragraph. Then an entire page. He thus developed an eidetic memory, that ability which makes it possible for some people to quote even many pages verbatim.

Barthold Niebuhr, a Prussian banker, had an eidetic memory for the accounts in his bank. When fire destroyed the bank, he rewrote the 1,800 accounts from memory. At 40 years of age he became his country's Ambassador to Rome.

"Hearing" words in imagination also helps. Some people do this easier than they "see." If you can both "hear" and "see," it helps that much better.

When studying, close your eyes for a moment and "see" things which should be remembered. Do the same with the address of a firm with which you do business, the telephone numbers you will use again, and useful facts you have read. Practice "hearing" voices so you will recognize them on the telephone. And if you can't "hear," then try whispering to yourself that which you want to remember.

When introduced to someone, repeat the name several times in the ensuing conversation, and visualize how it would look when written. An excellent memory exercise to practice in odd moments—riding on the bus, for example—is to recall the people you have met during the day: "see" their faces, and "hear" their names.

To sum up, then, remember to remember:

1. Be confident you can remember.
2. Try to remember what you want to remember.
3. Cultivate an attitude of pleasant expectancy.
4. Then recall in imagination by "seeing" and "hearing" in your mind's eye and ear.

Practice these four rules and although you may not become so famous as General Robert E. Lee for remembering names and faces, you will surprise yourself—and flatter your friends and acquaintances.

Our 85 Fellows ... Making Friends

THE WINNERS OF ROTARY FOUNDATION GRANTS.

THEY ARE STUDYING IN LANDS NOT THEIR OWN.

By H. V. Churchill

Chairman Rotary Foundation
Fellowships Committee

THE GREAT ADVENTURE is on again, my fellow Rotarian!

Because of you and me and our stubborn notion that people can get along if they know each other, an exciting thing is happening:

A young German named Fritz is en route to Paris to learn more medicine. A Japanese youth called Nagakazu is getting his land-legs in the U.S.A., where he'll study engineering. A Chinese miss known as So-khim has just set foot in Canada in search of nutritional knowledge. And 82 other young men and women like them are scattering all about the globe for a year abroad that may prove the richest in their lifetimes.

The 85 young folks are, of course, our Rotary Foundation Fellows for 1950-51—and all are pictured on these three pages. Coming from 24 countries and going to 23, they bring to 195 the total number of Fellows we have designated in the four years of the program.

"But who are these Fellows?" I hear a new Rotarian asking. "Just what is this program?" Aged 20 to 29, the Fellows are college graduates to whom we have awarded Rotary Foundation Fellowships for a year of advanced

study and travel in lands other than their own. High in scholarship but higher in qualities of leadership and human understanding, they are nominated by the Rotary Clubs of their home communities and are then sifted out in District judgments and finally in a screening by our Committee.

As our Fellow arrives in the land he has chosen—the language of which he must know completely—the uniqueness of our program becomes apparent. Met by Rotarians, welcomed into their Clubs, homes, factories, churches, and government halls, he interprets his land to his new friends. Then, a year later returning to his own shores and met by Rotarians, he interprets the land of his sojourn to his own countrymen. Thus in direct and practical fashion do we advance the cause of international understanding.

Exceptional young people, these! As exceptional each in his way as the one, a Canadian athlete, who rejected a \$6,000 offer to play professional football in the U.S.A. to go to Italy to study Governments and people. What more telling judgment could there be of Rotary's Foundation Fellowships for Advanced Study?



Richard Barbour, Newton, Australia, will study history at the "U" of Leeds, England. (Sponsor: Sydney, Australia.)



John O. Berkeale, of Waynesboro, Va., will attend the "U" of Cambridge in England, where he will study theology.



Anne L. Barlow, of Yeovil, England, will major in general internal medicine at the University of Toronto in Canada.



Donald S. Barnhart, San Diego, Cal., will enroll at the National "U" of Colombia in Bogotá, to study Latin-American history.



William Barron, Jordanstown, Northern Ireland, will study literature at Yale, Conn. (Sponsor: Belfast, Northern Ireland.)



Glenn H. Blayney, Jr., of Washington, Pa., will attend Oxford University in England to major in English literature.



Wright Booth, of Daytona Beach, Fla., will study Spanish-American literature at the University of Chile in Santiago.



H. Eugene Bova, of Kissimmee, Fla., will study French at the University of Grenoble, France. (Sponsor: Orlando, Fla.)



James F. Brown, of Bolton, England, will attend the University of Michigan, where he will study American-history courses.



Robert J. Bushnell, Wilcox, Neb., will study political science at "U" of Geneva, Switzerland. (Sponsor: Holdrege, Neb.)



Robert J. C. Butow, Menlo Park, Calif., will attend Tokyo "U" in Japan, where he will major in international relations.



Harold P. Capozzi, of Kelowna, B. C., Canada, will study government and history at Italian "U" for Foreigners, Italy.



Luis A. Canaballe, of Tacuarembó, Uruguay, will major in the field of sociology at the University of Brussels in Belgium.



Gordon F. Coles, of Halifax, Canada, will attend London School of Economics, England, to study international relations.



Joseph F. Condon, Jr., of Basking Ridge, N. J., will attend London School of Economics, England. (Sponsor: Bernardsville, N. J.)

Our 85 Rotary Fellows



A. James M. Craig, Durham City, England, will study Arabic at Fuad I "U" in Egypt. (Sponsor: Durham, England.)



Barbara J. Denning, Grand Junction, Colo., will attend American "U" in Beirut, Lebanon, to study Middle-Eastern affairs.



Willard A. DePree, Zeeland, Mich., will attend the University College of Wales to major in field of international relations.



Arthur R. Downie, of New Barnet, England, will study chemistry at Chicago "U." (Sponsor: Barnet and East Barnet, England.)



Wilbert B. Dubin, of Washington, D. C., will attend the University of Paris in France to study international relations.



Walter Dunham, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., will attend the University of Cambridge in England to study international law.



Henry L. M. Durand, Paris, France, will attend Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., to major in physics.



Sergio Gajardo M., Punta de Diaz, Chile, will study metallurgy at Colorado School of Mines. (Sponsor: Copiapo, Chile.)



Richard H. Gardner, Melbourne, Australia, will enter the University of Paris in France to study international relations.



David C. Garfield, of Ames, Iowa, will attend McGill University in Montreal, Canada, to major in advanced economics.



Paul G. Gebhard, of Oak Park, Ill., will enroll at the University of Cambridge in England to major in economic history.



J. Price Gittinger II, of Davis, Calif., will take work in economics and journalism at Wye College in Ashford, England.



Angel Rafael Gonzalez M., Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, will study history at the National "U" of Buenos Aires, Argentina.



Pedro A. Gordillo, of Cordoba, Argentina, will major in regional and city planning at Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.



Stephen T. Kohlrey, of Webster Groves, Mo., will enter the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, to major in history.



Henry G. Kreh, of Elizabeth, N. J., will study economics and industrial relations at University of Cape Town, South Africa.



Richard S. Kromer, Milton, Pa., will attend the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, to study in the field of psychology.



Jean Pierre Labbens, Castres, France, will be majoring in the field of sociology at University of Notre Dame in Indiana.



Leona L. Lampi, Red Lodge, Mont., will attend the University of Helsinki, Finland, to study Finnish culture and language.



Ann L. Lewis, of Columbus, Miss., will attend the University of Strasbourg, France, to major in field of applied mathematics.



Thomas H. Liddicoat, of Diamond Springs, Cal., will study chemistry at "U" of Sydney, Australia. (Sponsor: Placerville, Cal.)



Haydn T. Mason, of Tenby, Wales, will attend Middlebury College in Vermont, to take advanced work in the study of French.



Gwendoline H. Mathews, Madras, India, will enter Iowa State College at Ames, to pursue advanced studies in dietetics.



William McLaughlin, Keyser, W. Va., will major in the field of advanced mathematics at the University of Tubingen, Germany.



Janet C. Miller, of Jacksonville, Fla., will study European history and government at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland.



Ruth W. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa., will enter the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland.



Hans R. Nordell, of Alexandria, Minn., will enter the "U" of Dublin, Ireland, to take advanced work in English literature.



Patricia K. Norworthy, of Sarnia, Ont., Canada, will attend Boston University in Massachusetts for business studies.



Nagaharu Shimizu, of Takanawa, Japan, will study engineering at Cornell "U" in New York. (Sponsor: Tokyo, Japan.)



James J. Simpson, of Fort Smith, Ark., will take advanced studies in English literature at University of Edinburgh in Scotland.



Nazli Sirageldin, of Heliopolis, Egypt, will study sociology at Syracuse University, New York. (Sponsor: Cairo, Egypt.)



Harry Sutcliffe, Burnley, England, will attend Calif. Institute of Technology. (Sponsor: Great Harwood & Rishton, England.)



Donald E. Swartz, of Zurich, Switzerland, will major in international relations at the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland.



Gerald P. Tabor, of Regina, Sask., Canada, will study business administration at Harvard University in Massachusetts.



Tan So-khim, of Taipei, China, will take advanced work in the field of nutrition at the University of Toronto in Canada.

Making Friends (Cont'd.)



Colin Eaborn, of Leicester, England, will enroll at the University of California at Los Angeles to do chemical research.



Nancy L. Echols, of Mount Vernon, Ill., will major in political science at the London School of Economics, England.



Elsa C. Ecker, Mar del Plata, Argentina, will enter the University of Albuquerque to study anthropology.



José Julio Egas E. Quito, Ecuador, will study international law and political economy at "U" of Geneva, Switzerland.



Marian L. Ellis, Lihue, Hawaii, will do social study at the University of Sheffield, England. (Sponsor: Kaui, Hawaii.)



Mary Lou Fife, Los Angeles, Calif., will major in education at Melbourne University, Australia. (Sponsor: Florence, Calif.)



Caryl P. Freeman, of White Pigeon, Mich., will study economics at Glasgow University, Scotland. (Sponsor: Sturgis, Mich.)



John W. Goth, of Clark, So. Dak., will pursue studies in the field of metallurgy at McGill University in Montreal, Canada.



Jean-Yves Grenon, of Montreal, Que., Canada, will study politics at the Sorbonne in Paris. (Sponsor: St. Jerome, Canada.)



Edward O. Hascall, Jr., of Birmingham, Mich., will major in German literature at the University of Bonn in Germany.



Colin S. Hocking, of Croydon, Australia, will study chemistry at Cornell University in New York. (Sponsor: Unley, Australia.)



Pierre Jacobs, Braine-l'Alleud, Belgium, will study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Sponsor: Mone, Belgium.)



Bruce T. Johnson, of Hancock, Mich., will major in international relations at the London School of Economics, England.



Joseph F. Klammer, Omaha, Neb., will study economics at the Graduate Institute of Studies, Switzerland.



Suzanne Love, Peoria, Ill., will study Latin-American culture at National University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.



Friedrich K. Ludwig, of Wurttemberg, Germany, will study medicine at the Sorbonne in Paris. (Sponsor: Stuttgart, Germany.)



Rogelio Luna A., of Guadalajara, Mexico, will study banking law and business administration at the "U" of Nebraska.



John H. MacMillan, Delmar, N. Y., will attend the Imperial College of Science in England. (Sponsor: Albany, N. Y.)



Odette V. Madamba, San Juan, The Philippines, will study literature at "U" of Utah. (Sponsor: Manila, The Philippines.)



Joseph F. Marsh, Jr., Athens, W. Va., will study political science at Oxford University in England. (Sponsor: Princeton, W. Va.)



Laurence W. Martin, St. Austell, England, will attend Yale University in Connecticut, majoring in international relations.



Daniel L. O'Keefe, New York, N. Y., will attend Oxford University, England, where he will major in the field of sociology.



Philip D. Palmer, of Seattle, Wash.; engineering at Imperial College in England. (Sponsor: University District of Seattle.)



Thomas P. Reilly, of Union City, Conn., will study French at "U" of Grenoble in France. (Sponsor: Naugatuck, Conn.)



Kenneth L. Rinehart, Jr., of Chillicothe, Mo., will take advanced chemistry work at University of Göttingen in Germany.



John B. Rogers, of McComb, Miss., will study political history and international relations at "U" of Strasbourg in France.



Antonio Rossi, Pisa, Italy, will take advanced work in medicine and surgery at the University of St. Louis in Missouri.



Olof K. Ruin, Lund, Sweden, will major in political science and philosophy at George Washington "U" in Washington, D. C.



Edward D. Terry, of Greensboro, Ala., will study the Spanish language and literature at National University of Mexico.



Russell W. Tripp, of Albany, Oreg., will take advanced work in the field of government at University of New Zealand.



Paul V. Walsh, of Fitchburg, Mass., will attend the University of Sydney, Australia, where he will enroll in international law.



John E. Watson, of Dunedin, New Zealand, will study rural sociology at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



Margaret A. Wells, Milledgeville, Ga., will major in government and economics at London School of Economics, England.



Frontis B. Wiggins, Jr., Albany, Ga., will study industrial relations and economics at University of Birmingham in England.



R. J. P. Williams, of Wallasey, England, will major in the field of biochemistry at the University of Uppsala in Sweden.

Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **Atomic Golf Ball.** By embedding a small, harmless amount of radioactive materials under the cover of a golf ball, a rubber-company research director has experimentally achieved an atomic golf ball that signals its presence on a Geiger counter. A caddy carrying a Geiger counter can always find the golf ball, whether it is under the water or deep brush, because the ball indicates its presence either by a flashing light on the instrument or by signals which the caddy can hear through head phones. Only a few balls have been made for experimental purposes and no sale is contemplated at the present time.

■ **Picture Pointer.** For lectures and talks with film strips or lantern slides a new pointer has been developed which will project either a round bright spot or a bright arrow. The pointer, which the speaker can hold in his hand, is a miniature light ball and can be used instead of a baton, a wand, or a rod to emphasize certain points. The instrument is complete with battery cells which will last four to six lectures and a lamp which will last about 20 lectures. For daily talks the pointer can operate from a long cable to an outlet where a small transformer is connected.

■ **Crash, No Smash.** A heavy plate glass door with electromagnetic switch and hinge that operates it at a feather touch is now being offered to hotels, business buildings, and the like. The entire installation is in the floor, with a switch on the handle of the door that operates at a finger-tip push and swings the door automatically.

■ **Parcel-Post Map.** Since the U. S. Post Office Department ceased issuing parcel-post maps circled to show distances and substituted a zone-key system, there has been need of a map by which one can determine, at sight, the zone in which a distant point falls. A new one has been developed which has the white overprinted in a light color so that the actual unit number can be determined if desired. It shows 1,700 or more cities, together with a superimposed circle for every zone from 1 to 8.

■ **Sweeps Clean.** A new broom should sweep clean because it has plastic bristles of different colors. Its main advantage is not the color of the bristles, but the fact that these can be washed in soap and water and are not affected by soaps, ammonia, or alkalis—and, furthermore, the bristles are of light weight.

■ **Integral Stiffened.** Aluminum skin for airplane construction has been produced for the Air Materiel Command. By extruding the section with skin and stiff-

eners integral in the form of the cylinder, which is then cut longitudinally to give a sheet, the new section is obtained. It has high physical properties and has the ability to carry high-compression stresses even when the supporting members are far apart. It will make possible the building of wings and possibly fuselages and floors without internal spar bracing.

■ **Geigers for All!** Not yet in production, but past the experimental stage, is an inexpensive Geiger counter consisting of two aluminum cylinders and reading directly on a dial in roentgens per hour. The heart is a newly designed halogen-filled tube which gives nearly a hundredfold the current output of previous tubes and thus obviates the need of amplification.

■ **Restoration.** As a part of the steel industry's plan for restoring the iron works (there was no steel then!) of American colonial times, work has started on the restoration of the works at Saugus, Massachusetts, ten miles out of Boston. The original furnace was founded in 1644.

■ **Hand Torch.** For years the gasoline torch has been basically a gasoline flame where a small amount of the fluid is ejected, lighted, and burned to heat up the air supply so that, subsequently, the nozzle injects gasoline at a carburated temperature with the pressure of the pumped-up air behind it. Now a torch has been developed in which the fuel is at a pressure at ordinary temperatures and all that is necessary is to open and light the torch, then turn it off when it is not needed. The can of fuel can be replaced when it is exhausted. The only difficulty is that the fuel will not vaporize at 39° Fahrenheit—a few degrees

above freezing. A new can of fuel costs comparatively little, and one can will run this torch from two to four hours, depending on the size of flame used.

■ **Radar and Steel.** An adaptation of radar is being used to find heat cracks on the inside of large forgings where nothing is visible from the outside. The reflection of the ultrasonic waves shows when cracks are present, but since harmless slag inclusions also show up, the sound waves must be studied and supplemented by other tests.

■ **Warm Gloves.** Gloves made of the usual woolen material but with fingers and thumbs of Byrd cloth which was developed for use at the South Pole, and which is very thin and light, but cuts the heat loss and prevents wind penetration, have made their appearance. The user of the glove is able to shoot, cast, feel, write, and grip without removing the glove and at the same time keep his hands extra warm.

■ **Glue for Boxes.** A new adhesive for general purposes is proving exceptionally fitted for cartons. Easy to apply, it makes a union between pieces of cardboard far stronger than the board itself. It is not poisonous, but is repellent to insects, is fireproof and odorless, and prevents mold and bacteria growth.

■ **Breath of Life.** The cold, clammy feel of waterproof fabrics is due to the fact that they are lifeless—the coating that seals moisture out also seals air in so that the body enclosed cannot get rid of perspiration, moisture, and heat. A new development, which started with the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army, has produced a rubber coating with pores so minute that they permit bodily exhalations to pass while even droplets cannot get through because of the surface tension they possess. The new fabric can be washed or dry-cleaned.

■ **Safe Inner Tube.** Nylon cords as reinforcement cause the makers of a new inner tube to claim long life for their product. The nylon construction is said to cause the rubber to be squeezed around any puncturing object, thus preventing sudden deflation, and reducing such cases to slow leaks.

■ **It Shines.** By the addition of only 4 or 5 percent of a silicone fluid, automobile polishes are made that cling better, spread more evenly, and present a glossy surface to the weather.

■ **Nothing.** A vacuum so perfect that one single molecule remains out of 10,000 billion that were originally there has been produced—and an instrument to measure it has been invented. It will prove valuable in studying the behavior of atoms, electrons, and electrical phenomena in gas-filled tubes.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Employees of a three-quarter-mile-long industrial plant are speeded to medical care in emergencies by this specially designed "indoor" ambulance. Built to accommodate a full-length stretcher, the vehicle is "on call" 24 hours a day.

Looking at Movies

BRIEF REVIEWS OF CURRENT PICTURES—

WITH A HANDY KEY TO AUDIENCE SUITABILITY.

By Jane Lockhart

Key: Audience Suitability: M—Mature, Y—Younger, C—Children, *—Of More Than Passing Interest.

★ *Fifty Years before Your Eyes* (Warners). Documentary made up of selections from newsreels covering the first half of the present century, with commentary by well-known radio newscasters.

Although not edited to indicate significance of events shown, the compilation is definitely worth attention, providing a vivid visual reminder of recent history. The first part, with shots such as those of Queen Victoria's funeral, McKinley's inaugural, Teddy Roosevelt in Africa, is particularly rewarding. Later portions contain many shots already seen frequently (World War II, etc.), are less intriguing. An overall impression is that of continuing violent crises—which are probably significant as characteristic of the era. **M, Y, C**

Her Wonderful Lie (Columbia). Janis Carter, Marta Eggerth, Jan Kiepura, Marc Platt. Director: Carmine Gallone. Musical. Romance of a Paris model with beautiful voice and struggling Polish singer parallels theme of *La Boheme*, from which opera numerous arias and choruses are interpolated as the story progresses. Uses Polish operatic stars as principals, Americans transported to Italy (where film was made) in supporting roles.

Effort to discover formula for overcoming static quality of opera on film by adapting music to modern setting and story is still effective only in portions presenting music of the original. Reason probably is that opera plots adapted to modern-day people and settings seem downright maudlin, even ridiculous. Music in film is excellently sung and recorded; film can be enjoyed for this aspect only if you can overlook the story which accompanies it. **M, Y**

The Flame and the Arrow (Warners). Nick Crevat, Robert Douglas, Burt Lancaster, Virginia Mayo. Director: Jacques Tourneau. Melodrama. How a young mountaineer clashes with overlords of German occupation force in 11th Century Lombardy. At first bent only on satisfying personal grudge, he later consents to lead popular guerrilla revolt that topples the invaders from their castle fastness. Technicolor.

Essential thing here is the acrobatic prowess of Lancaster, who with Crevat, his partner from circus days, engages in amazing feats of derring-do in the manner of those celebrated by Douglas

Fairbanks, Sr. What happens is incredible and far-fetched, of course, but it is all done with such spirited enthusiasm that it cannot help entertaining. **M, Y, C**

★ *A Run for Your Money* (British; Rank). Meredith Edwards, Hugh Griffith, Alec Guinness, Donald Houston, Moira Lister. Director: Charles Frend. Comedy. The misadventures which befall two young Welsh miners when they come to London to claim the £200 awarded them by a newspaper for the best pit production of the week. They miss connections with their journalistic hosts, lose each other, are beset by leeches (confidence girl and ancient Welsh harper-panhandler) with designs on their prize money, tangle with traffic



A sharpshooting contest begins in Winchester '73—"the saga of a frontier rifle."

and football crowds—but they have a wonderful time.

Made at Ealing studios by producer responsible for two previous beguiling comedies of the same stripe (*Tight Little Island* and *Passport to Pimlico*), film is quietly entertaining throughout, offering unique, memorable characterizations. Simple theme is developed to produce as much suspense (will the boys ever get to the football game? Can they manage to hold onto their money?) as the most tantalizing spy chase. Includes some fine Welsh choral music. **M, Y**

The Palomino (Columbia). Joseph Callea, Jerome Courtland. Melodrama. Girl

ranch owner and boy trying to make good on his first job as cattle buyer discover and foil plot of rascals to drive valley's mares off to mountains, breed them to wild stallion, and sell the offspring.

The technicolored film has beautiful scenery and beautiful horses, but quality of acting and presentation is about that of a high-school senior play—and the story is considerably more amateurish in conception and production. **M, Y**

711 Ocean Drive (Columbia). Joanne Dru, Otto Kruger, Edmond O'Brien. Director: Joseph H. Newman. Melodrama. Advance publicity, plus laudatory trailers provided by U. S. Senators on committee investigating racketeering, indicates that this film is a tremendous, courageous expose of the horse-race wire-service racket. It deals with that racket all right, but it tells us nothing much we didn't know already if we read the newspapers. What it is mainly just another gangster film, its theme the rise and fall of a young telephone-company employee who uses his knowledge of electronics to push his way to the top of a wire-service racket on the West Coast, is annihilated when he dares to challenge a national gangster syndicate which decides to take over.

A tough, fast-moving gangster melodrama. It says that gangsters have taken over the betting business, and

that this is bad—but it indicates that the bookmakers are just innocent businessmen being preyed upon, and that legalization of gambling is about the only way the problem can be handled. **M, Y**

★ *Stars in My Crown* (MGM). Ellen Drew, Alan Hale, Juano Hernandez, Joel McCrea, Dean Stockwell. Director: Jacques Tourneau. Drama. The day-by-day experiences of a young preacher as he fights the good cause in a small U. S. Southern town shortly after the War between the States, wins a place for himself and for what he knows is right. The drama comes from unspectacular but humaily significant crises—a ty-

phoid epidemic that leads the "person" to query his own faith, the persecution of an old Negro farmer who refuses to dispose of his farm for a local mining enterprise which promises to be profitable, the disillusionment of a young doctor, and the eventual triumph as he tries to take over the practice of his revered father.

A quietly moving, heartwarming picture of an admirable man of God and the people he serves. Rare for such efforts, it is that *without becoming maudlin*. Commendable as example of a constructive use of the screen to celebrate the eternal virtues rather than to sensationalize unworthy motives.

M, Y, C

Winchester '73 (Universal). Dan Duryea, Stephen McNally, Millard Mitchell, James Stewart, Shelley Winters. Director: Richard Bare. *Melodrama*. The story of an unusually fine repeating rifle ("one in 10,000") which a laconic cowboy wins in shooting competition while doggedly pursuing his father's murderer. It is taken from him in fight with his quarry, falls into hands of Indian marauders, is awarded to cowardly settler for one deed of bravery, is again taken over by the villain, turns up for final duel to the death on lonely mountainside.

Because considerable attention is paid to characterization, this is a cut above

sacrifice of a hardened criminal, his cell mate, which prevents his making a mistake which would have jeopardized chance for parole.

While routine in story, film is a notch above usual effort of its kind because of attention to character development, convincing performances. Despite drabness of environment, film holds interest throughout.

M, Y

Where the Sidewalk Ends (20th Century-Fox). Dana Andrews, Gary Merrill, Gene Tierney, Tom Tully. Producer-director: Otto Preminger. *Melodrama*. Sadistic police detective, unconsciously led to bitter hatred of criminals because his father was one, accidentally kills hoodlum he seeks to arrest. When he elects to conceal crime and try to pin murder on gangster who so far has been able to avoid arrest, he sets in motion chain of events that lead in unexpected direction, involve innocent man in crime, turn him at length to remorse and new direction.

Direction and performances combine to render the utmost in suspense, realism, clear-cut narration. It is not a pleasant story, but it will prove rewarding for those who are interested in plot development, character motivation, and tense situation.

M, Y

★ Beaver Valley (RKO). *Nature film*. Second in Walt Disney's "true life adventure series" (the first was *Seal Island*) presents amazing candid close-ups of animal activities in and around a beaver pond in a mountain valley through various seasons of the year. You see the beaver doggedly going about his unending tasks, building a dam and home, stocking it with aspen branches; a coyote slowly stalking his hoped-for prey; moose grazing; frogs engaged in fantastic symphony, vividly recorded in sound and picture; salmon fighting their way upstream; hawks feeding their young; insect and bird life in dozens of manifestations — while the imprudent otters clown all over the place.

Thirty-minute live action film is certainly one of the most excellent *Nature* records ever made — you are constantly awed by the evidence of patience its making required. It contains humor, drama, action. In addition, it is beautifully photographed and edited, with sensitive commentary and musical accompaniment. Your only regret is that it is over too soon.

M, Y, C

★ Treasure Island (RKO). Bobby Driscoll, Robert Newton, Denis O'Day. Director: Byron Haskin. *Melodrama*. Disney's first feature film using all live actors, produced in England to make use of funds frozen there. Except for young Driscoll (who plays Jim Hawkins), British cast is used in presentation of Stevenson's tale of the search for

buried treasure on a south seas island, complicated by the presence among the crew of pirates bent on getting the prize.

Handsome, technicolored settings present authentic atmosphere of the period. Swashbuckling adventure yarn is played for all its inherent *dash and suspense*, with no attitude of tongue in cheek. Once the island has been reached, plot steps become a bit complicated, hard to follow, but if you can put yourself back in the mood in which you first read the book, you will enjoy the performances. Violence renders film unsuitable for young children.

M, Y

★ Three Little Words (MGM). Fred Astaire, Vera-Ellen, Red Skelton, Keenan Wynn. Director: Richard Thorpe. *Musical*. Popular songs written during the past three decades by Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby (*I Love You So Much*, *Three Little Words*, *Where Did You Get That Girl?*, *You Are My Lucky Star*, etc.) worked into plot made up of steps in the careers of the pair, individually and as a team.

A tuneful, entertaining film. Subjects collaborated on filming. The result is more convincing, with less invention of dramatic crises, than in many other films which have portrayed songwriters' lives. In technicolor.

M, Y, C

Crisis (MGM). José Ferrer, Cary Grant, Signe Hasso, Paula Raymond. Writer-director: Richard Brooks. *Drama*. American surgeon, vacationing in unnamed country south of the border, is spirited to mountain palace, politely but firmly ordered by nation's dictator to operate on his ailing brain; revolutionists besieging the palace announce that if the operation is a success they will kill the surgeon's wife, whom they have captured. Then, after the tyrant's life is saved, you learn there was really no dilemma, since the revolutionists' threat never reached the surgeon, and the dictator obliges by removing himself through emotional excess.

There is some good acting here, but the plot assumes so much, is so artificial and pat in concept, that you find it hard to believe in what goes on, somehow lose interest in how things come out.

M, Y

Among other current films, these, already reviewed, should prove rewarding:

FOR FAMILY: *Annie Get Your Gun*, *Cheaper by the Dozen*, *Cinderella*, *Father of the Bride*, *Francis*, *The Jackie Robinson Story*, *On the Town*, *Riding High*, *Ticket to Tomahawk*, *The Titan*.

FOR MATURE AUDIENCE: *All the King's Men*, *Battleground*, *The Bicycle Thief*, *The Big Lift*, *The Fallen Idol*, *Fame Is the Spur*, *The Gunfighter*, *Hamlet*, *The Hasty Heart*, *The Heiress*, *Intruder in the Dust*, *Lost Boundaries*, *Monsieur Vincent*, *Mrs. Mike*, *No Sad Songs for Me*, *The Outriders*, *Pinky*, *The Red Shoes*, *Samson and Delilah*, *Three Came Home*, *Twelve O'Clock High*, *The White Tower*, *The Winslow Boy*.

From advance reports, these should be well worth considering: *The Broken Arrow*, *The Happy Years*, *The Lawless*, *Louisa*, *The Men*, *The Next Voice You Hear*, *Panic in the Streets*.



The young minister in *Stars in My Crown* leads his flock. Our reviewer finds the film "heartwarming."

average western. But it is still hampered by many clichés, both in situation and in dialogue, does not realize potentialities of its theme—the saga of a frontier rifle.

M, Y

Convicted (Columbia). Broderick Crawford, Glenn Ford, Millard Mitchell. Director: Henry Levin. *Melodrama*. Given an unusually heavy prison term for accidental murder, youth nurses his grudge, is tempted to throw in his lot with troublemakers plotting a break. Interest of warden, who as district attorney sent him to prison, opens chance for a new beginning, but it is only the



John T. Frederick

Speaking of Books—

ABOUT NEW FARMERS AND OLD TRADERS

... ARSON SLEUTHS AND SOME FUNNYMEN.

IN CENTRAL New York, near the westward boundary of Schoharie County, is a farm of some 500 acres which is owned and operated by George D. Taylor, of Stamford, Governor of Rotary District 253. In 1949 this farm was one of three chosen by the New York State Agricultural Society to receive what is called its Century Award for distinguished achievement in agriculture.

I don't know whether it was this event which led Mr. Taylor to write *These Hills Are Not Barren: The Story of a Century Farm*, or whether he had previously planned the book. Whatever the reason, I'm very glad he wrote it, for it is one of the best books I have read in a long time—a book of interest and value to every farm owner, to everyone who is contemplating buying a farm or merely thinks he would like to own a farm, and to anyone who is willing to give a little thought to the relations between consumer and producer, and the status of the basic activity of food production in our society.

A quiet humor, most often directed toward himself, is one of the virtues of Mr. Taylor's book. For example, he says that the mere length of its history doesn't make his farm important (it has been farmed by his family for nearly 150 years). He cites the story of a visitor to a small town who saw a very old man walking briskly down the street, and remarked, "What a remarkable old man!"

"What's so wonderful about him?" a native demanded. "All he's done is to live 117 years, and it's taken him a hell of a long time to do that!"

It's a great story that Mr. Taylor tells in this book, beginning with the clearing of the original tract by his great-grandfather and tracing the growth of the farm and the changes through the years. The sixth generation of Taylors are on the land now (George D. Taylor's grandchildren), and we get clear and deeply interesting portraits of all of them except Mr. Taylor himself—

he's no writer to put himself in the center of the picture. There are chapters on horses and dogs, and their part in the life of family and farm, which are as fine as anything of the kind I have ever read. The explanation of the modern farm practices, the descriptions of house and barn and fields, are clear and unpretentious.

The same virtues carry over into what Mr. Taylor has to say about "The Farm Economy" and "The Farmer's Destiny," in the two final chapters of his brief book. He has some very definite ideas—to my mind, some sound ones. He presents them plainly, straightforwardly—and then he stops. He points out the fact that food and clothing, products of the farm, are the fundamental necessities of society—"that the whole structure of the economy depends primarily upon the uninterrupted flow of natural products"—and raises a question as to whether this obvious fact is sufficiently recognized in our society. He hastens to add, however, that "This chapter is no plea for the farmer. He will manage somehow to take care of himself and his own, as George Washington and Andrew Jackson—those great farmers—did. It is merely to say that the economic equality of the farmer cannot safely be denied too often or too long."

In an analysis of the wartime milk subsidy, in his final chapter, Mr. Taylor shows that the chief beneficiary of Government spending was the consumer, because the price of milk was kept down, rather than the producer, for whom the subsidy barely served to balance rising production costs. Yet "the general public, aided and abetted by a press committed to the belief, accepted the cost as another dole to the farmer. Everybody was hoodwinked, and the stigma of paternalism was inflicted on the farmer again."

Like every other real farmer I know, Mr. Taylor wants no doles and no paternalism. With the story of his Century Farm behind it, his conclusion

has tremendous force and importance:

No socialist, by implication or practice, I live on the land cleared by my great-grandfather, and I know that such good-living standards as have come to this enterprise are the result of intense individualism in a free economy. And I can't believe that the farmers can be jockeyed into position by public charity. Amen to that!

• • •

Louis Bromfield has done great and distinguished service to the cause of better farming in America, both by example at his famed Malabar Farm in Ohio—visited by many thousands every year—and by precept in such books as *Pleasant Valley* and *Malabar Farm*. Very forcefully he has called attention to problems and dangers—vital dangers to our whole economy—in current farming practices. At the same time he has demonstrated ways by which the hope of an agriculture at once more productive and more enduring—with the effect of cheaper and better food for everyone—can be achieved.

In his new book, *Out of the Earth*, Mr. Bromfield carries forward the story of his experiments and presents some extremely valuable new ideas. As a book, however, this is far inferior to *Pleasant Valley* and *Malabar Farm*. It seems to have been put together hastily and even carelessly, with the result that it is wordy, repetitious, generally ill organized, and only occasionally effective. "The Chicken-Litter Story" is a chapter which contains some extremely important new information. All practicing farmers will endorse enthusiastically the chapter Mr. Bromfield calls "Notes to Those Who Make Farm Machinery," with its strong and reasonable statement of the universal grievance of farmers who constantly suffer from bad designing, petty "economy," and plain stupidity on the part of those who build many of the machines they use. If you have read Bromfield's earlier books and have been following his experiments and ideas, you'll want to read *Out of the Earth*. As an introduction, one of the earlier books would be better.

• • •

George D. Taylor's Century Farm, like millions of others from the Hudson to the Pacific, was first cleared and settled by a New Englander. *The Yankee Exodus*—the great movement of people westward between the Revolutionary War and the War between the States which depopulated New England in the process—is the subject of a new book by Stewart H. Holbrook, with emphasis on the part played by the Yankees in



Taylor



Bromfield



Holbrook

creating the society of new communities and new States. I think Mr. Holbrook would have served his purpose better if he had been more selective. He mentions well over a thousand Yankees in his 360 pages; in only a few cases—the story of Oberlin College, the story of the rise of Mormonism, for examples—does he describe these people and what they did fully enough to afford the reader the satisfaction of a well-rounded experience. Perhaps his best writing comes in his portrayal of what the “exodus” did to New England itself—the once-prosperous farms abandoned first to sheep pasture and then to the wilderness:

The desolation that began on the hills spread almost everywhere in the rural districts. The local industries which for genera-

tions had been supplying almost all local needs—the tanneries, the sawmills, the gristmills—felt it; their vats molded and their water wheels ground to a halt, while the untended dams gave way or filled with silt, and alder and willow grew high in the millrace—all to the music of the Merino bells. The once bright clapboards on the old stage taverns weathered to mellow patina, then started molting like Plymouth Rocks in Autumn, while deep green moss climbed the shingled roofs from eaves to ridgepole, where a bent and mangled weather vane pointed, no matter the quarter of the wind, straight down to hell.

The Yankee Jedidiah Smith played a major part in the history of the American Southwest, in the period of explora-

tion connected with fur trapping and trading—roughly between 1820 and 1840. In *This Reckless Breed of Men*, Robert Glass Cleland has written a scholarly and illuminating history of this phase, one hitherto neglected in studies of the American frontier. The chapters on Smith, James Ohio Pattie, and Joseph Reddeford Warren are especially interesting.

A piece of wood convicted Bruno Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnaping case. An obscure laundry mark—even one invisible—has provided the solution for more than one real-life murder mystery.

I can promise you several hours of engrossing reading in *Twelve against Crime*, by Edward D. Radin, an account of new and little-known methods of crime detection and prevention, and of the men who have perfected and are practicing them. One chapter is devoted to the work of the special agents of the Arson Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which Mr. Radin calls “one of the best, and yet least known, crime-detection agencies in the country.” A tremendous decrease in America’s annual national loss from incendiary fires may be credited to the work of these men. Mr. Radin tells us about such specialists as Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, New York City’s chief medical examiner; Adam Yulch, master of laundry marks; Dr. Alexander S. Wiener, who has solved murders—and many cases of contested paternity—by his study of blood types; and Arthur Koehler, wood technologist whose expert testimony not only convicted Hauptmann (according to the chief attorney for the defense), but has led to the punishment of many other criminals.

In these and other cases, Mr. Radin combines adequate, nontechnical explanations of methods with specific examples of their use, in such a way as to make genuinely exciting reading that is also highly informative.

There’s good reading, too, in Kyle Crichton’s *The Marx Brothers*, a composite biography of Harpo, Groucho, and their three associates in fun making during their earlier years: not forgetting Minnie, their mother, who was certainly very largely responsible for their ultimate success, and other assorted members of the clan. I enjoyed Mr. Crichton’s lively writing of an often amusing and always surprising story.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices: *These Hills Are Not Barren*, George D. Taylor (Exposition Press, \$2.50).—*Out of the Earth*, Louis Bromfield (Harper, \$4).—*The Yankee Exodus*, Stewart H. Holbrook (Macmillan, \$5).—*This Reckless Breed of Men*, Robert Glass Cleland (Knopf, \$4).—*Twelve against Crime*, Edward D. Radin (Putnam, \$3).—*The Marx Brothers*, Kyle Crichton (Doubleday, \$3).

Do You Understand ‘The American Way’?

YOU live, let’s say, in the United States. And an intelligent college student from another country asks you: “What books should I read to get a well-rounded understanding of the United States and its people?”

Maybe you’ll want to sit down and make out a list—but you don’t have to for Rotarian Kendall Weisiger, of Atlanta, Georgia, has done that for you. He, as perhaps you know, has spearheaded a project whereby in three years Rotarians have brought 101 students from other countries to Georgia colleges.

“First orient yourself by reading good history,” he tells inquirers. “*The Rise of the American Civilization*” (Macmillan, College Edition, \$5.90), by Charles A. and Mary Beard, is excellent, and so is James Truslow Adams’ *The Epic of America* (Little, \$4). Then read how the American Way has worked in the lives of individuals*:

GREAT CITIZENS:

Citizen Tom Paine, Howard Fast (Duell, Sloan, Pearce, \$2.75).

Life of Thomas Jefferson, A. J. Nock (Kimsey’s Book Shop, \$3).*

Andrew Jackson, an Epic in Homespun, G. W. Johnson (Library copies only).*

All in a Day’s Work, a biography of Abraham Lincoln by Ida Tarbell (Macmillan, \$4).*

Woodrow Wilson, McDoo and Gaffey (Macmillan, \$3.75).*

GREAT JURISTS:

The Life of John Marshall, A. J. Beveridge (Houghton-Mifflin, two volumes, \$12.50).*

The Federalist Papers, written by Alexander Hamilton* and John Jay, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge (Putnam, \$5).

A Yankee from Olympus, a biography of Oliver Wendell Holmes by Catherine Drinker (Little, Brown, \$3).

A GREAT PHILOSOPHER:

Ralph Waldo Emerson, G. E. Woodbury (Macmillan, \$1.50).

GREAT TEACHERS:

Horace Mann, Joy E. Morgan (Library copies only).

Up from Slavery, Booker T. Washington (Houghton-Mifflin, \$1.28).

Charles W. Eliot, Harry Hallett Saunders (Library copies only).

GREAT GENTLEMEN:

George Washington, Paul Leicester Ford (Library copies only).

Lee, the American, Gamaliel Bradford (Houghton-Mifflin, \$4).

GREAT JOURNALISTS:

The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin (Modern Library, \$2.50).*

The Americanization of Edward Bok, Edward Bok (Library copies only).

The Autobiography of William Allen White (Macmillan, \$4).

GREAT POETS:

The Complete Poetical Works of Longfellow (Houghton-Mifflin, Cambridge edition, \$1.48).

Wall Whitman, an American Giant, Frances Winwar (Tudor, \$1.98).

Poems of Edgar Allan Poe (Facsimile Press, \$1.40).

Selected Poems of Carl Sandburg (Harcourt Brace, \$2.50).

GREAT INVENTORS AND SCIENTISTS:

Alexander Graham Bell, Catherine MacKenzie (Library copies only).

George Washington Carver, Rackman Holt (Doubleday, \$3.50).

A GREAT HUMORIST:

A Boy’s Life of Mark Twain, Albert B. Paine (Harper, \$2.50).

GREAT HUMANISTS:

Jacob A. Riis, Louise Ware (Library copies only).

Twenty Years at Hull House, Jane Addams (Macmillan, \$3).

*Short biographies of these great Americans will be found in *American Statesmen*, by Thomas and Thomas (Blue Ribbon Book).

Have a *Happy* HALLOWEEN



FORMULA FOR REAL FUN:
MIX THE ZEST OF YOUNGSTERS
WITH SOME ADULT PLANS.

Dragons and clowns enlivened this Halloween parade of 500 children in Sunland-Tujunga, Calif.

IF HALLOWEEN demonstrates anything at all about youngsters, it's the crystal-clear fact that they like it when grownups show an interest in them. If you want proof of this, you need look no further than the parties and festivals that many Rotary Clubs in the United States and Canada hold each year at spook-time for the teen-agers and tykes in their communities.

Take Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, for example. Last year the Rotary Club held its 25th annual Halloween program for Woodstock's youthful fun-lovers, and when the number of participants had been counted it was estimated that 18,000 boys and girls had been entertained on Halloween during the quarter-century period. And in Germantown, Wisconsin, about 300 vim-charged youngsters have the time of their lives at the Rotary Club's Halloween festival. They parade, make bonfires, have a "weenie" roast—all done with Rotarians joining in the fun.

For pictorial evidence of fun at grownup-staged parties, the pictures on

this page tell the story. Below (right) are some of the 1,000 costumed youngsters who frolicked at a party sponsored by the Rotary Club of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada. At the left are winners of the costume contest which highlighted the gala Halloween affair held for 230 children by the Hawarden, Iowa, Club. And above you see some of the paraders in the 11th annual party of the Rotary Club of Sunland-Tujunga, California, which featured prizes, games, and movies for the 5,000 who attended.

And so goes the Halloween experience of many Rotary Clubs, including those of Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, California; Bushnell, Illinois; Clovis, New Mexico; Erie, Illinois; Gunnison,

Colorado; Lawton, Oklahoma; Moberg, South Dakota; Westfield, New York; and Stratford, Ontario, Canada. Rotarians in these communities can tell you how much it adds to a youngster's merriment to have adults catch the spirit of the occasion with him.

Some sponsor window-painting contests like those of the New Jersey Clubs of Freehold, Point Pleasant, and Union, while others hold dances, treasure hunts, and contests geared to the festiveness of the celebration. But whatever is done, grownups find time to enjoy such "hi-jinks" as apple-bobbing and mask wearing at a time when apple-bobbing and mask wearing are in style. That way it's fun for all!



Youngsters of Port Hope, Ont., Canada (above), and Hawarden, Iowa (left), found getting all dressed up for Halloween extra-special fun because Rotarians arranged a costume-judging contest for them with prizes going to the winners.

Rotary Reporter

BRIEF ITEMS ON CLUB ACTIVITIES AROUND THE WORLD

Bondi Junction Takes Stock

Having occasion to review his Rotary Club's Community Service activities as a means of emphasizing that phase of Rotary work, the 1949-50 President of the BONDI JUNCTION, AUSTRALIA, Rotary Club produced some commendable facts. In addition to having arranged two Christmas parties for crippled and hospitalized children and transported other handicapped youngsters to desired destinations, the BONDI JUNCTION Club also helped to support a local day nursery, a community

center. As an indication of the event's popularity, it was reported that the 1949 ball was a complete sellout, with more than 300 townspeople left clamoring for tickets.

Lewiston Guests Are Really Nice!

The word "nice" can be aptly applied in two ways to three recent guests of the LEWISTON, IDAHO, Rotary Club. First, they were three winsome young ladies with pleasing personalities—and the dictionary says that "nice" can mean pleasing. Secondly, they were students at the Northern Idaho College of Education at LEWISTON, a school referred to in abbreviated form as NICE. One was a war bride from Germany, another a Hawaiian, and the third a second-generation Japanese-American. Each spoke about her native country at the LEWISTON Club's International Service meeting, and answered questions put by Club members.

Birds Can Flock in New Orleans

When Rotarians of NEW ORLEANS, LA., decided to sponsor a contest in birdhouse building for the youth of their city, they turned to the

Photo: New Orleans Times-Picayune



Built for birds of a certain feather, the house these boys are examining is one of 240 entries in a birdhouse-building contest sponsored by the New Orleans, La., Rotary Club in local grammar and high schools (see item).



In Newport, R. I., Shelley Winters, an actress, got more than applause for her role in a local play. At a Rotary Club meeting she is given a certificate of appreciation by Wilfred A. Brady, 1949-50 President. Looking on is Rotarian George Bowdew.

center, and the children's ward of a hospital. It inaugurated a book drive to augment the libraries of local primary schools, and held its annual boys' night attended by some 40 youths who experienced Rotary fellowship and learned something about Rotary's Objects. Realizing its responsibility to the girls of the community, too, the BONDI JUNCTION Club initiated a girls' night planned along lines similar to its special evening for boys,

This Is Mighty 'Pretty' Work

If you think of "pretty" in the sense of something pleasing to look at, then you have settled upon the word that properly describes an annual activity of the Rotary Club of MONTMAGNY, QUE., CANADA. Called *Le Bal des Débutantes*, it is a Rotary-sponsored event that serves to introduce to MONTMAGNY some of its loveliest young ladies. Chosen by Rotarians, each debutante is presented at the ball by the Club member who proposed her name. Besides helping to make Rotary better known in the community, the ball also raises proceeds that are used by the Club for other Community Service proj-

ects. As an indication of the event's popularity, it was reported that the 1949 ball was a complete sellout, with more than 300 townspeople left clamoring for tickets.

manual-training departments of their local public schools for help. Thus with the cooperation of school officials, the program was extended to the 6th, 7th, and 8th grades and the high schools. Contestants were to build houses for specific kinds of birds, and each house was to have a trap door or sliding bottom for cleaning. Under the guidance of their manual-training teachers, the students planned, sawed, measured, and painted—and by the time the judging was held there were 240 birdhouses en-

tered. Winning entries were chosen at a display of the houses in a local auditorium (see cut), and prizes totalling \$300 were awarded. Later the prize-winning houses were exhibited at a Club meeting devoted to youth activity.

Albert Lea Has Long-Awaited Fire

An event looked forward to for two decades in ALBERT LEA, MINN., left a burning impression on observers when it happened. The story is this: When the city's 20-year refinancing program recently achieved its objective—the retirement of all bond issues—the Rotary Club staged a burning of the bonds for present and past city officials (see cut). A program was arranged that enabled municipal officials to take an active part in the proceedings. So successful was the ceremony that the city council of ALBERT LEA passed an official resolution thanking the Rotary Club for its efforts.

Rotarians Back Centennial Event

When the town of MEDIA, PA., celebrated its 100th anniversary recently, the success of the eight-day event was attributable in part to the careful plans that had been made in advance—and in this plan-making Media Rotarians played no small rôle. They served on various centennial committees, and also aided in raising funds to meet the \$15,000 budget for the occasion. One evening was devoted to a parade of all civic and service organizations and clubs in the community, and the Media Rotary Club was represented by an attractive float. A 120-page centennial book was published to commemorate the occasion, and in its pages was included a history of the local Rotary Club and some of its members.

New Westminster Gets 'Thank You'

Close ties between people and organizations often begin rather simply—like the present bond that exists between the Rotary Clubs of NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., CANADA, and WESTMINSTER WEST (LONDON), ENGLAND. Not so long ago Rotarians of NEW



When the bonded indebtedness of the city of Albert Lea, Minn., went up in smoke at a bond-burning ceremony staged at a Rotary Club meeting (see item), three pleased observers were (left to right) Rotarian W. C. Hyde, City Manager; J. C. Nelson, Mayor; and C. C. Ludwig, ex-City Manager.

WESTMINSTER, with the help of their ladies, sent food parcels to the WESTMINSTER WEST Club for distribution to the needy. Later they sent more parcels that were distributed with gifts of the "Royal Maundy"—an ancient British ceremony wherein the King presents specially minted silver coins in purses of red leather and white leather to chosen groups of men and women, each group equal in number to the King's age. Today, stemming from these food gifts, there exists between the two Clubs a relationship marked by many expressions of friendship. Recently the founder of the WESTMINSTER WEST Rotary Club visited his fellow Canadian Rotarians in New WESTMINSTER and presented them with some of the special coins used in the British "Royal Maundy" ceremony, and also with an album of letters and photographs of many needy people who benefited from the food parcels sent overseas. Just before the meeting at which the presentation took place, a cable was received from the British Club conveying greetings to Rotarians of New WESTMINSTER.

Essay Contests Stir Students

For capturing the interest of students and directing their attention to a specific study or problem, what is better than an essay contest? Take the experience of the Rotary Club of Du Quoin, ILL., for example. For the past 11 years it has sponsored an essay contest for American-history students at the local high school. Though the contest is directed by the school's instructor in history, the students participate on a voluntary basis. Topics must relate to some phase of American history, and the prizes are \$5, \$3, and \$2. As an added feature to the contest, participants are invited to attend a regular meeting of the Du Quoin Rotary Club. The contest for the current year attracted 30 entries.

In HUDSON, MASS., the Rotary Club sponsored an essay contest for local high-school students on the subject "Why I Am against Race Discrimination." Entries were limited to 1,200 words, and the prizes were \$10, \$5, and \$3.

Coronado Fêtes 450 Rotarians

Serving as host to 450 Rotarians from 35 Rotary Clubs in Mexico and the Clubs of San Diego County in California, the CORONADO, CALIF., Rotary Club arranged a luncheon at a beautiful local hotel that was highlighted by several outstanding speakers. The arrangements also included an escorted tour of the island on which the hotel is situated. Enjoying the festivities too were the wives of Rotarians.

Students Aided . . . Honored

Helping students get through school or rewarding them for good academic work adds up, in either case, to something worth while. In LE-Roy, N. Y., the Rotary Club aids students through a memorial fund created in the name of a deceased Club member. Recently the Club helped to in-



With their certificates in hand, these students have just been graduated from a special evening course sponsored by the Rotary Club of Nicosia, Cyprus. Without Rotary sponsorship, the students could not have afforded the required class fees.



Holding just one morning's catch, these Pekin, Ill., youngsters line up to have their fish counted for prizes in the Pekin Rotary Club's Summer-long "fish derby."



Yo-ho, ho, and a bottle of sirup! Yes, it's home-made corn sirup these Jacksonville Beach, Fla., Rotarians are holding. It was a gift of the Club member who made it.



Literally swarming over "Rotary Hall" at a Salvation Army camp are 16 members of the Rotary Club of Hartford, Conn., who are giving it a "face lifting." They used Club-donated material for the job. Years ago the Club also donated the building.



Sponsored by seven Rotary Clubs in Greenbrier County, W. Va., a high-school essay contest on world peace produced the seven winners seated here at a meeting of the Ronceverte, W. Va., Club. Standing are Rotarians of West Virginia and a winner's coach.



Cooperating in a clothing campaign for displaced persons in Germany, Rotary Clubs of District 265 collected, at last report, some 30,000 pounds (see item). Here are some of the clothing collectors of the Pottstown, Pa., Rotary Club.



To attend an Intercity Forum hosted by Rotarians of Hawera, New Zealand, three members of the Onehunga, New Zealand, Club took to the air. Here they are greeted by Hawera Rotarians on landing. Forum was attended by 150 Rotarians of six New Zealand Clubs.



From the Rotary Club of Atlantic City, N.J., to the Finnish Club of Kemi went these five boxes of story books for children. Standing alongside the shipment are Chas. E. Rupp, 1949-50 President of the Atlantic City Club, and F. J. Quigley, the Committee Chairman.

crease the fund with proceeds from a musical show in which every Club member took part. An interesting sidelight on the fund is that the son of the late Rotarian memorialized was the first to be aided by it.

From aiding students to honoring them is not much of a transition, and it brings into focus the VENTURA, CALIF., Rotary Club's awards for outstanding scholarship to students at the local junior college. Given to the two students with the highest scholastic averages in each of the college's four grades, the awards include a plaque engraved with the winners' names, a key bearing the school symbols, and entertainment at a Rotary Club meeting. These awards were begun by the VENTURA Club three years ago.

Ellen Sets Off an Experiment

AS READERS OF THE ROTARIAN know, the Rotary Clubs of Georgia are united in a scholarship program that brings to Georgia colleges and universities outstanding students from abroad. Last year Georgia Rotarians sponsored 17 European students at schools in their State—and one of them was Kathe Ellen Schmidt. A graduate of Berlin University in her native Germany, she came to the United States early in 1948 to study at Georgia State Woman's College. Later she enrolled at Emory University in Georgia as a graduate student, and obtained her master's degree in sociology. Upon her return to Germany, Miss Schmidt joined the staff of a U. S. Government office in BREMEN, working under the supervision of a Rotarian from Kansas. Invited to speak at a meeting of the reestablished Rotary Club of BREMEN, she accepted and related some of her experiences as a student in the United States. After her speech, an unexpected departure in the program happened. Affected by Miss Schmidt's words, a member of the BREMEN Club arose and extended the hospitality of his large country estate on the Rhine River to eight American and eight German youths who might care to stay there—at no expense—in the interest of understanding one another better. Miss Schmidt agreed to help make the offer a reality, and recently, along the shores of the Rhine, this worth-while experiment in international understanding and friendship took place.

Selma Builds Two Ways for Youth

The phrase "building for youth" takes on double significance when considered in the light of the youth program of the Rotary Club of SELMA, ALA. For one thing, it means the actual construction of a 50-by-90-foot gymnasium donated by the Rotary Club to the local YMCA camp. Center of such varied activities as basketball, boxing, stunt nights, barn dances, and movies, it was dedicated at ceremonies attended by SELMA Rotarians and their wives. In another sense, "building for youth" means the development of character and good citizenship in young boys, and toward this end the Rotary Club since 1924 has cooperated with

the YMCA in the sponsorship of a boys' club that follows a program keyed to develop those qualities. The boys' club has 62 members and all enjoyed the "Y" camp this past Summer as guests of the Rotary Club. Also, the Club helped the Boy Scout organization in SELMA to grow from two troops a few years ago to a total of ten troops and four Cub packs today.

District 265 Gets behind a Drive

Lending a helping hand in a clothing drive conducted by the American Friends Service Committee for displaced persons in Western Germany, Rotary Clubs of District 265 marshalled their strength and gathered nearly 15 tons of clothing for shipment overseas. And as high as that figure is, it does not include final reports from all the Clubs that participated. Only partial totals were reported and they included 3,400 pounds of clothing collected by the KENNETT SQUARE, PA., Club; 6,510 pounds by the WEST CHESTER, PA., Club; 2,150 pounds by the SWARTHMORE, PA.,



The laughing fellow at the left, E. G. Keyes, 1949-50 President of the North Fresno, Calif., Rotary Club, didn't laugh all evening at his Club's lobster barbecue. Why? He was later dunked in the swimming pool! His successor in office, A. R. McCaskill, stands at the right and Robert Forkner, Club Vice-President, in the center. The occasion marked the changing of Club officers.

Club; and 13,225 pounds gathered by the Rotary Club of POTTSTOWN, PA. (see cut).

Wilmette Fêtes, Queries Boys

For the fourth year the Rotary Club of WILMETTE, ILL., has conducted a student-guest program that brings to its meetings with scheduled regularity senior-grade high-school boys. During 1949-50 the Club entertained an average of four boys a meeting, with each boy attending three meetings during the year. In all, 37 senior classmates were hosted during the 12-month period. At each meeting the boys sat with different Club members who acted as personal sponsors to them. At the end of 1949-50 the boys who participated in the program were given six-point questionnaires about their Club visits. The first question asked whether they felt their visits had been worth while, and all answered "Yes." The second query asked whether a similar plan should be carried out next year, and every boy thought it should. Other answers indicated that

the students had learned much about Rotary through their visits.

Musicians Cited, Singers Sponsored It's certainly no secret that Rotarians like to sing and that they like good music, and thus it's only natural for them to encourage others, especially young people, to excel vocally and instrumentally. A case in point is the Rotary Club of MORRIS, ILL. The Club annually presents awards in recognition of exceptional talent in these fields. Recently, the awards—called Arion Foundation medals—went to two local high-school seniors.

Another example of encouragement to young talent is that of the Rotary Club of WILMINGTON, CALIF., in its sponsorship of a 60-member youth chorus which has performed before P.T.A. groups, lodges, churches, and other organizations. The Club purchases the music, furnishes transportation for trips, and has a member present at all meetings of the chorus.

The Star Remained Aloof To give a new-born baby the help it needs when it needs it, the Rotary Club of WAHII, NEW ZEALAND, presented an electrically controlled incubator to a local hospital. The presentation ceremonies took place at an afternoon tea at the hospital, and was attended by WAHII Rotarians, hospital officials, and a two-day-old guest who maintained a regal indifference to the entire proceedings. Lying in the incubator's comfortable quarters during the ceremonies, the baby gave WAHII Rotarians a chance to see their life-sustaining mechanism at work.

Skit Casts Actors 150 Years Old In BIRMINGHAM, ALA., not so long ago, three former Presidents of the United States—Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, and Ruth-erford B. Hayes—were made to live again—to emphasize the importance of the individual's obligation to vote. Characters in a skit written by a BIRMINGHAM Rotarian, they appeared out of history's pages before Club members and demonstrated the dangers of personal indifference to a nation's affairs. So successful was the program that visiting Rotarians asked for copies of the script for use by their home Clubs, and a transcription was made of the presentation for broadcasting over local radio stations.

Rotary World Gains 22 Clubs Rotary has entered 22 more communities, one of which formerly had a Rotary Club. They are (with their sponsors in parentheses): Gatton (Toowoomba), Australia; Grane-ros (Rancagua), Chile; Maullin (Puerto Montt), Chile; Deniliquin (Echuca), Australia; Dungog (Maitland), Australia; Morioka, Japan (readmitted); Roche-fort-sur-Mer (La Rochelle), France; Auxerre (Orleans), France; Bolzano (Trent), Italy; Hammerfest (Bodo), Norway; Tvedestrand (Risør), Norway; Guymon, Okla. (Liberal, Kans.); Margate (Durban), South Africa; Man-

hattan Beach (Hermosa Beach), Calif.; Monto (Bundaberg), Australia; Yama-gata (Tokyo and Sendai), Japan; Co-sham, England; Siena, Italy; Tokyo-North (Tokyo), Japan; Tokyo-South (Tokyo), Japan; Marrickville (Sydney), Australia; Pucón (Villarrica), Chile.

16 More Clubs Reach 25 Years To 16 more Rotary Clubs the month of October brings 25 years of membership in Rotary International. Congratulations to them! They are Post, Tex.; Wadsworth, Ohio; But-ler, N. J.; Bell-Maywood, Calif.; Fair-field, Ill.; Cambridge Springs-Edinboro, Pa.; Belvidere, N. J.; Malone, N. Y.;

Gilroy, Calif.; Rittman, Ohio; Waynes-burg, Ohio; La Mesa, Calif.; Wynne, Ark.; Hyannis, Mass.; Loudonville, Ohio; Souderton-Telford, Pa.

Honor Businessmen For Long Service To the businessmen who have been serving its community for 25 years or more, the Rotary Club of WAYNESBURG, OHIO, recently presented certificates "In recognition and appreciation of more than a quarter of a century of service. . . ." The awards were made to 38 businessmen, a figure which included several Club members, at a dinner which also commemorated the 25th anniversary of the WAYNESBURG Club.



Rotarians of Kirkland Lake, Ont.—who had 200 callers one night not long ago.

They Developed an Opportunity

STRAIGHT south of the southern tip of Hudson's Bay are some small Canadian communities that will probably grow into big ones. Splendidly rich in ores and timber, the land thereabouts is yielding better and better as new power comes in to help men bring out the treasure of this booming frontier.

Rotary sprang up among these little cities not so long ago. Yes, in Kirkland Lake, Ontario, and just across the provincial border in the twin cities of Rouyn and Noranda, Quebec, new Clubs now flourish as important growths on the local scene.

But new Rotary Clubs are born somewhere every day—one above the Arctic Circle, another in the Australian bush—so this little story is less about these two new Canadian Clubs than about some very special Canadian hospitality their births induced. When word got around that the two Clubs would be chartered just one night apart, 200 Rotarians throughout that part of Canada said to themselves and each other: "I'm going up there and show those fellow Canadians that they're mighty welcome in Rotary." So—one Spring day a train of two Pullman cars, two private cars, and a diner pulled out of Toronto with 38 Rotarians aboard and 435 miles ahead to its destination.

Here and there it picked up three other private cars loaded with Rotarians and by this means and others the 200 Rotarians hove into Rouyn-Noranda in time for the first of the two big nights.

The next day the caravan of visiting Rotarians moved on to Kirkland Lake for the second inaugural meeting. In both places the towns were gayly bedecked and the guests were taken on tours of the communities.

The new-born Clubs, as one report stated, were "showered with gifts which would bring envy to a bride." And a local newspaper published two special eight-page Rotary editions. John W. Gooch, of Toronto, then District Governor, and Past International Director Joseph A. Caulder, of Toronto, both participated in chartering ceremonies. Among the many other Clubs represented were Trenton, Brampton, North Bay, and Hail-eybury, Ontario, and La Sarre, Quebec. But the Toronto Rotarians had put in the most man-miles. They had travelled about 900 miles for the celebrations, and their man-miles alone totalled over 35,000.

But whether they'd come from near or far, everybody felt that they'd—how does the phrase go?—that they'd developed acquaintance and an opportunity for service.

Kelowna Celebrates a Birthday

WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS STARTS A NEW YEAR,
THIS CANADIAN CITY ENERGETICALLY REJOICES.



Pretty Michi Tomiye sings of her fisherman lover as Japanese-Canadians entertain the Kelowna throng with songs of old Nippon.

ANYWAY you look at it, the United Nations is a pretty serious thing. There isn't much levity in its chambers; there isn't any laughter in its literature. And all this is as it has to be.

Still, up among the tall yellow pines of British Columbia there's a little city that thinks people ought to be happy about the U. N.—and show it. The fact is, this town goes into songs and dances over the great security organization—to celebrate its birthday in October.

Kelowna is the name of the place. A booming little city of 6,000 people, it's so busy with its vineyards, orchards, sawmills, and canneries, its children, churches, and fishing trips, that it would be understandable if its citizens never thought much beyond its own

forested horizons. But look what happened:

About a year ago now the word went around the world that the United Nations' fourth birthday was coming up in October. One channel piping out that information was Rotary—and in 7,000 communities from Rio to Rangoon, Rotarians knit their brows and came up with an amazing array of ways to celebrate U. N. Week. Jodhpur, India, and Kobe, Japan, would hold public mass meetings. . . . Montreux, Switzerland, would put on a soiree. . . . Castlemaine, Australia, would bring a fine Rotary speaker before school students. . . . Hong Kong would give a U. N. party for children. . . . Hillsdale, Mich., would help stage a "Little U. N." for college and high-school students. . . . And Kelowna—well, the 70 Rotarians there wanted to mark the Week notably somehow. Turning to the Chairman of their International Service Committee, Swiss-born Richard Hilker, they said, "Dick, it's your baby. What ideas have you?"

Dr. Hilker, a teacher, had plenty. A man of cosmopolitan view (and seven languages!) he saw it this way: "By

ancestry our people right here represent many of the United Nations. Some of them have kept up their 'old country' songs and dances. What about an International Folk Song and Dance Festival—with the public invited?"

The idea caught at once.

"It would accomplish three things," Richard Hilker went on. "It would (1) promote interest in the U. N.; (2) promote understanding among our racial groups; (3) promote greater appreciation of Canadian citizenship."

"We're off!" said his 69 fellows.

Then followed weeks of pulling together and polishing up little acts for the gay festival—numbers representing Sweden, Germany, Japan, the U.S.A., Italy, Norway, Russia, Scotland, and so on through 16 nations.

When Rotarian ticket takers manned the doorways of Kelowna's great Memorial Arena on that climactic Friday night, they expected 1,500 people . . . but 4,000 showed up! Three hours later the great throng departed feeling closer than ever before to the U. N., to each other, and to Canada. Kelowna Rotarians and their 4,000 friends and neighbors had, as one man put it, "fed the current of peace."

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

P.S. U. N. Week this year is October 16-24. Kelowna give you an idea?



Surprising even the Festival managers, ten Indians drop in from Bellingham, Wash.—and dance vigorously.



These young folks throw themselves into the "Blue Skirt Waltz," an old Czechoslovakian favorite, as they bring the virile songs of that land to this audience of 4,000 in Western Canada.



Now it's some Bavarian schu plattler (shoe-smacking dances). Professionals who appeared in the Bing Crosby movie *The Emperor's Waltz*, they asked if they could help on the Kelowna show—free!



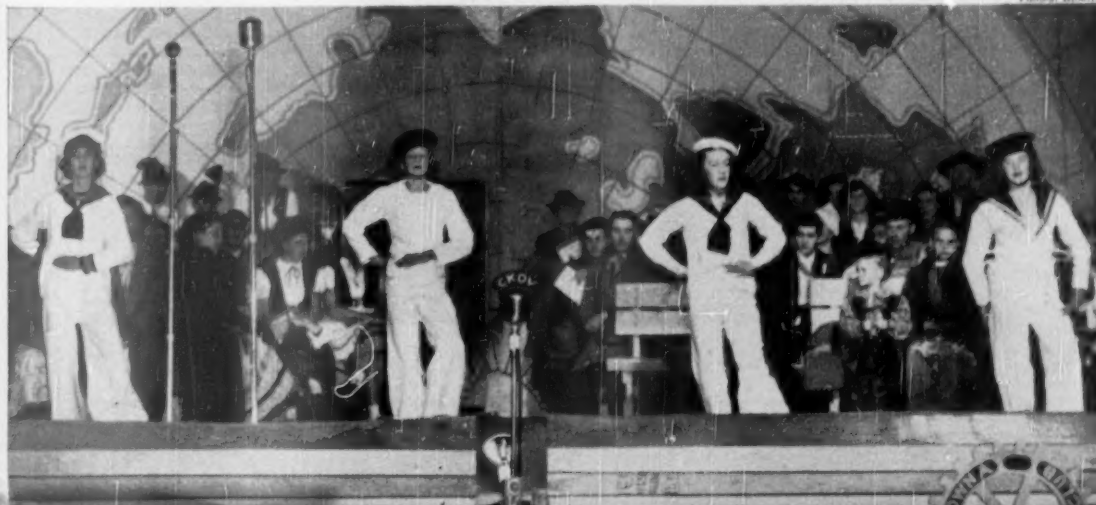
An outdoor cafe scene fills the stage as the "Italy number" begins, and this trio sings of the "Return to Sorrento." . . . A convenor announces each act, informationally setting the scene.



Some "hep-cats" swing it out in the U.S.A. act. The printed program explains that "the only true American music is jazz" and that "jitterbugging," which this is, is the only true way of expressing it.

"The Sailor's Hornpipe," certainly—representing England and the Royal Navy. . . . Not shown are the many orchestras, bands, choruses,

and accompanists who helped make the show go. . . . For a full view of the Festival stage, with its huge United Nations label, see page 7.



Scratchpaddings

ALUMNI Acclaimed. A recent edition of *The Vermont Academy Life*, published by Vermont Academy, carried an article about PAUL P. HARRIS, the Founder of Rotary. He was a member of the Academy's class of '88. Another prominent alumnus of Vermont Academy is GEORGE J. HOLDEN, a Providence, R. I., Rotarian. A member of the class of '87, he recently retired as secretary-treasurer of the New England Dental Trade Association after 42 years of continuous service.

Youth's Friend. When RICHARD J. GALEY, a Kaysville, Utah, Rotarian, planned a European trip recently, he made reservations for a party of six. When it appeared that he would have an unused reservation on his hands, instead of



In a Westfield, Mass., park, United States Representative to the United Nations Warren R. Austin dedicated an 86-bell, \$100,000 carillon to "peace and understanding among the peoples of the world." With him is Westfield Rotarian F. Stanley Beveridge, who conceived the idea and whose company gave necessary funds.

cancelling it he asked RUFUS W. BENTON, Chairman of the Kaysville Rotary Club's Youth Committee, to recommend a worthy young person who would profit by such a trip. ROTARIAN BENTON had little trouble thinking of such a person: GWEN LARKINS, an 18-year-old motherless girl who has been the "mother" to her two brothers and housekeeper for her father for nine years. So GWEN was added to the GALEY party—and the group entrained for New York and overseas. ROTARIAN GALEY, it has been pointed out, was merely being true to character: he is a friend of all youth in Kaysville—and all youth is a friend of his.

Collegiate Correction. In the July issue THE SCRATCHPAD MAN inadvertently identified O. HAMILL BATHGATE, 1949-50 President of the Rotary Club of State College, Pa., as the president of Pennsylvania State College. He should have said, of course, that that important educational post is held by MILTON S. EISEN-

WHAT ROTARIANS ARE DOING

HOWER, former president of the Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kans. DR. EISENHOWER, formerly a member of the Rotary Club of Manhattan, is now a member of the Club in State College.

Recognition. Well known to Rotarians in New Zealand, FLORENCE LOW has served the Rotary Club of Wellington, New Zealand, as its Executive Secretary for the past 25 years. In recognition of her enviable record, the Past Presidents of the Wellington Club gave her a radio, the Club granted her six months' leave of absence and presented a purse to pay for six months' travel in England and the Continent. While there she planned to attend the International Anti-tuberculosis Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, for she is secretary of the New Zealand Federation of Tuberculosis Associations.

Friendship Ambassador. When two years ago CARLOS RODRIGUEZ, a hydraulic engineer and Rotarian of Valdivia, Chile, was sent to the U. S. Engineer Corps' Experiment Station in Vicksburg, Miss., he did not know he was "coming home." But he soon found that out as he made up his Rotary attendance week after week. Before many months had passed, he was elected to honorary membership in the Vicksburg Club. Now he has departed for his home in Valdivia with presents for his Club and himself from Vicksburg, and leaving a fond impression of Valdivia behind him while carrying an equally deep impression of Vicksburg back to Chile.

Northernmost. What would you reply if someone asked you, "Where is the northernmost of all Rotary Clubs?" Don't grope! Here is the answer: Hammerfest, Norway. At least 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and way up on Norway's roof, Hammerfest welcomed a new Rotary Club last May. It was organized by the Rotary Club of Bodo, Norway, and with EIVIND LANGFELDT as President and JAN GUNDERSEN as Secretary, it is off to a good start. It meets every Friday evening at 6:30. Hammerfest, you may recall, is in the

region of Norway that suffered heavy destruction as Nazi occupiers pulled out in the closing days of the war.

Exemplar. It was 60 years ago that TONY PALUMBO arrived in the United



Palumbo

States from Italy and began his career as a produce man—with a basket carried over his shoulder. His first day's sales, he recalls, totalled \$5.25. A resident of Logansport, Ind., for more than 40 years and a charter member of the local Rotary Club, he was recently honored by his fellows with a scroll citing his many activities that exemplify the Rotary ideal of "Service above Self." In his earlier days in the U.S.A. ROTARIAN PALUMBO served as a special representative to the King of Italy, aiding a group of Italian immigrants unable to speak English.

Author. CORNELIUS J. CLAASSEN, president of the Farmers National Company in Omaha, Nebr., and a member of the Rotary Club of Omaha, has recently revised and brought up to date his book *Making Farms Pay More for Absentee Owners* (Cole Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr.).

Nickname. Rotarians the world around have nicknames by which their fellows address them in friendly fashion. Sometimes, however, for one reason or another, a man just doesn't acquire one of these handy substitutes. Such a man is IRVING G. KING, a member of the San Marino, Calif., Rotary Club. Recently a resolution was presented to the Club's Board of Directors which read in part as follows: "Resolved, that this august body, the Board of Directors of the Rotary Club of San Marino, here in session, do, on this date, publicly proclaim that . . . our member IRVING G. KING be officially and formally known to his fellow members by the nickname 'STINKY.'" The resolution had been "respectfully submitted"—by IRVING G. KING. The resolution was approved. And ROTARIAN KING now has a much-desired nickname—and just the one he wanted.

Birthday Boost. When WALTER C. JAMES says, "Happy birthday!" to a fellow Rotarian at Minneapolis, Minn., he doesn't just let it go at that. That's but the beginning! Here's the unusual story,



These three couples run up a total of 150 years of married happiness. Recently celebrants of their 50th wedding anniversaries, they are (from left to right) Rotarian and Mrs. James W. Innes, of Woodstock, Ont., Canada; and Rotarian and Mrs. Berkeley L. Swank and Rotarian and Mrs. Charles L. Longenecker, of Bedford, Pa.

briefly: The week a Rotarian has a birthday, he receives a Chinese birthday greeting with the English translation: "May your happiness be as deep as the ocean, May you live to be as old as the mountains." With it is an invitation to be a guest—with his lady—at ROTARIAN JAMES' restaurant, where he is joined by other Minneapolis Rotarians whose birthdays fall in the same week. With more than 300 members on the Minneapolis Club roster, it makes a sizable guest list for the Nankin Restaurant and a full-course Chinese dinner. And what happened on ROTARIAN JAMES' own birthday last February? Minneapolis Rotarians gave him a birthday cake, presented him with orchids for Mrs. JAMES, profusely expressed their appreciation for his contribution to fellowship in his Club.

Rotarian Honors. HENRY LARCADE, JR., of Opelousas, La., has been named by the National Affairs League as one of six Congressmen who have been outstanding in their work "toward a strong



Irby



Chatterjie

America." . . . NOLEN M. IRBY, of Conway, Ark., president of the Arkansas State Teachers College, has been named "Arkansan of the Year" in a poll conducted by a Little Rock, Ark., newspaper. Last year another Conway Rotarian—IVAN H. GROVE—was so honored. MATT ELLIS, likewise of Conway, and president of Hendrix College, has been elected president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. . . . S. CHATTERJIE, President of the Rotary Club of Rangoon, Burma, was recently elected to head the Burma Journalists Association. . . . U TIN, of Mandalay, Burma, is the new president of the Upper Burma Journalists Association. . . . The Superior Service Award of the United States Department of Agriculture has been presented to PAUL BARGER, of Waterloo, Iowa, county extension director. . . . DOWEL J. HOWARD, of Winchester, Va., a Past District Governor, has been appointed his State's Superintendent of Public Instruction.

P. P. NARAYANEN, President of the Rotary Club of Seremban, Malaya, and general secretary of the Plantation Workers' Union of Negri Sembilan, has been elected president of the Malayan Trade Union Council. . . . BLAKE-MORE GODWIN, of Toledo, Ohio, has been awarded the Cross of Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor in recognition of his contribution to the development of art in the Toledo Museum of Art, of which he is director.

The highest U. S. Air Force honor for civilian employees, the "Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service," has been given to JOHN C. SCHMITZ, of Marissa,

Ill., for evolving a workable plan to keep instructors in Air Force schools. . . . F. J. BOLING and HONORARY ROTARIAN THOMAS M. BROOKS, of Silver City, N. C., were recipients of the local Rotary Club's first "Hospital Day" awards for distinguished Community Service. ROTARIAN BROOKS made large donations to the 50-bed hospital and ROTARIAN BOLING was president of the hospital board. . . . CECIL A. CHINN, of Brampton, Ont., Canada, is the new president of the Ontario Society of Photographers and C. R. FENDLEY, also of Brampton, has been appointed to the Canadian National Exhibition Board.

DR. FRED L. SEGER, of Lansing, Mich., has been awarded a diploma for "50

years of faithful and honorable service to the art and science of medicine" by the Wayne University College of Medicine Alumni Association.

La Veta Wins. The annual Bemis trophy for the best Club publication in Rotary District 169 went to the Rotary Club of La Veta, Colo., *Bulletin* for the Rotary year 1949-50. The award was established some years ago by EDWIN A. BEMIS, a newspaper publisher of Littleton, Colo., during his year as District Governor.

Home at Last. Writing in THE ROTARIAN for November, 1945, SIGMUND SPARTH, well known "tune detective," gave his

They Holed Out in One!

HERE are 17 more golfers who have entered the halls of hole-in-one fame, four of them with exceptional records. In the group are two who have holed out in one on five occasions, one who has sunk the ball with a single swing on four different occasions, and another who has accomplished the feat twice. This brings THE ROTARIAN's Hole-in-One Club membership to 715.

(1) Harold L. Williams, Napier, New Zealand, Marannui G. C., 139 yds.; (2) Arnold Roy Johns, Te Aroha, New Zealand, Lochiel G. C., 220 yds. (first hole-in-one ever recorded on the course); (3) W. K. Robertson, Durban, New Zealand, Durban C. C., 146 and 137 yds. (twice on this course) and Royal Durban G. C., 145 yds. (twice on this hole); (4) Cayce Moore, Hearne, Tex., Hearn Municipal G. C., 186 yds.; (5) W. E. Schlichter, Kitchener-Waterloo, Ont., Canada, West-

mount G. & C. C., 145 yds. (twice on this course); (6) A. B. Lawrason, Woodstock, Ont., Canada, Oxford G. & C. C., 155 yds.; (7) Gerald S. Rauld, New Glasgow, N. S., Canada, Abercrombie G. C., 150 yds.

(8) George E. Voorhees, Jackson, Mich., Jackson C. C., 155 yds.; (9) Charles O. Voigt, Denver, Colo., Denver C. C., 230 yds.; (10) Ted Wellman, Butte, Mont., Butte C. C., 149 yds.; (11) Ralph L. Barry, Fort Wayne, Ind., Fort Wayne C. C., 150 yds.; (12) Harry C. Miller, Cincinnati, Ohio, five holes-in-one: Old Terrace Park, 148 yds., Shuttle Meadows, New Britain, Conn., 165 yds., New Terrace Park, 145 yds., Hyde Park, 155 and 180 yds.

(13) H. Eugene Wheeler, Philadelphia, Pa., five holes-in-one: Aronimink G. C., 205 yds., 155 yds. (twice on this hole), and 155 yds. (twice on this hole); (14) Ario H. Everett, Berwick, Pa., Berwick G. C., 162 yds.; (15) Henri M. Hall, Jamestown, N. Y., Moon Brook C. C., 139 yds.; (16) Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Peru, Lima G. C., 130 yds.; (17) S. Kendrick Guernsey, Jacksonville, Fla., Timuquana C. C., 129 yds.



Photos: (1) Storer; (2) Latham; (3) Malp; (18) Wallinger



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interpretation of the origin of the song *Home on the Range*, which he said dated back to the "middle '80s" in Colorado. Kansans immediately pointed out that this musical favorite had been known in their State much ahead of that time, and was written by a Kansan, Dr. BREWSTER HIGLEY. Now, in a documented publication, *The Kansas Historical Quarterly* for November, 1949, the origin of *Home on the Range* appears to have been traced to its source. Photostatic evidence—a front page of the *Kirwin, Kans., Chief* dated February 26, 1876—would indicate that "where the deer and the antelope play" was Kansas and not Colorado. The "evidence" was forwarded to THE SCRATCHPAD MAN by H. S. KILBY, of Great Bend, Kans., a Past District Governor of Rotary International.

Invitation. Rotarians planning a trip to Britain during 1951 between May and September should make note of the invitation Rotarians of District 14 are extending to all overseas Rotarians at the time of the Festival of Britain. British Rotarians have volunteered their services in assisting visiting Rotarians to enjoy the Festival, a demonstration of Britain's contribution to civilization in arts, sciences, and industrial design.

Last? Looking back some weeks to Rotary's recent 1950 Convention in Detroit, Mich., H. P. PICARD, a member of the Rotary Club of Staten Island, N. Y., thinks it made history for Rotary and for himself. In the first category, its program set records for serious discussion of Rotary and world problems, he feels. In the second category, it may have been the last International Convention he will attend. An optometrist, ROTARIAN PICARD is a veteran world traveler, having visited scores of countries in the last three decades—and every inhabited isle of the West Indies! A Rotarian for 19 years, he has represented his Club at Rotary Conventions in Mexico City, Nice, Denver, Rio de Janeiro, and now Detroit. The reason Detroit may prove his last is that his eyesight, impaired 46 years ago, is now almost



A Convention chat that has become a memory for H. P. Picard (right), of Staten Island, N. Y. (also see item).

gone. Though he could not see them well, he found many friends in Detroit—among them the two men with whom he is shown in the photo [see cut]: DR. GUILLERMO GONZALES and his father, LAUREANO GONZALES, of Banes, Cuba—a land oft travelled by ROTARIAN PICARD.

Elmira's 'D. P.'s. Recently it became necessary to tear down some houses in Elmira, N. Y., when a large hardware wholesale firm expanded its warehouse. All but one of the displaced families found new living quarters. That family, with nine children ranging from an infant to a 17-year-old girl, simply couldn't find a place to live. But the excavating had to go on, and eviction proceedings were started. Then, almost at the last minute, ROBERT S. ROSE, EDWARD S. ROSE, and HENRY W. VANDUZER, all executives of the firm and all Past Presidents of the Elmira Rotary Club, stepped in to halt the proceedings. Purchasing a large house, the men turned their office girls loose on the job of interior decorating. Soon men from the plant were helping, and before the week was over the executive staff itself was wielding paintbrushes, hammer, and saw so the family could move into the new home and the expansion of the warehouse continue undeterred.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



To Adhemar de Barros (in white trousers), Governor of the State of São Paulo, Brazil, Armando de Arruda Pereira, Past President of Rotary International, describes the progress of a cold-storage plant he is constructing in the city of Santos.

As Nehru Said

[Continued from page 22]

help from any one favored nation in the sense of getting something for nothing, in the sense of not working for it in India. That would not be good for India or for the other nation. For them to work together would be good for both. Coöperation brings mutual advantage and benefit.

What India needs is development of her various resources which she has in plenty. India potentially is a very rich country. Only her people are poor for the moment. We have good manpower, which trains easily for precision work, industrial work, or any other work. We have enormous resources in the soil and we have only to harvest them. We want machinery and we want technical help. We welcome foreign capital as a supplement to Indian capital, not only because our national savings will not be enough for the rapid development of the country on a scale we wish, but also because in many cases scientific, technical, and industrial knowledge and capital equipment can best be secured along with foreign capital.

British and American consultants have recommended building two steel plants that will produce one million tons of steel. Vast industrial housing schemes are taking shape. The cottage industries are flourishing. We have work to do in India. We propose to go ahead with all our strength and energy to solve the economic problems of India. We propose also to help the cause of peace in the world as far as we can.

If we peoples of the earth can rid ourselves of our fears and face these problems, there is no doubt that we can solve them, remembering that to open a lock, we need use a key, not a hammer. If, as Gandhi said, both our ends and means are morally right, we cannot fail.

My Prayer

While I live

Let me have sunshine, the roses, too,
The kindly word, and the love which
knew

Only to give.

Sing me a song, a heartwarming strain,
Enter the soul, that is broken . . . in
pain,

Lift it to soar again
While I live!

Let me know peace and a heart content,
If I have erred for a time . . . consent
And truly forgive . . .
While I live!

—LULU MINERVA SCHULTZ

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[Continued from page 10]

committee to consider the reports on conditions in the nonself-governing Territories and thus keep track of their progress toward self-government.

In addition to these functions, the General Assembly has a number of important administrative and budgetary powers. The Assembly elects the six nonpermanent members of the Security Council, all the members of the Economic and Social Council, and the elective members of the Trusteeship Council. Voting independently, the General Assembly and the Security Council elect the members of the International Court of Justice. The Assembly appoints the Secretary General of the United Nations upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The staff of the Secretariat is appointed under regulations laid down by the Assembly.

The Assembly is authorized to establish any subsidiary organs which it may consider necessary, like the Interim Committee or "Little Assembly" which was created by the General Assembly to assist it in the performance of its functions in the political field.

On the recommendation of the Security Council, the Assembly may admit, suspend, or expel member States. It receives and considers annual and special reports from the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations, as well as the annual and supplementary reports of the Secretary General on the work and problems of the organization.

The General Assembly holds the purse strings of the United Nations. It considers and approves the budget of the organization and apportions the expenses among the member States.

The mere recital of all these functions

should suffice to show that the General Assembly has much greater authority, heavier responsibility, and more work than a "debating society." The Assembly may not only discuss any question within the scope of the Charter; it may also make the necessary recommendations, unless the question involves an international dispute which has been placed before the Security Council for appropriate action.

This strict delimitation of the functions and powers of the Security Council and the General Assembly in matters directly involving international peace and security was deliberately made by the framers of the Charter. In accordance with the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, the function of the Assembly in this field would be to deliberate, to discuss, and to recommend, but not to take action. Decision, judgment, action, and enforcement would be the prerogatives of the Security Council.

In practice, this clear-cut delimitation has not worked out as intended. Paralyzed by the Great Power conflict and the use of the veto, the Security Council has not been able to carry out the rôle designed for it in the peaceful solution of international disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security. In consequence, the General Assembly has had to shoulder more than its allotted share of the political work of the United Nations.

The Greek Question was taken up by the Assembly after the failure of the Security Council to reach an agreement on it. The admission of new members, taking on the political complexion of the "cold war," has shuttled from the Council to the Assembly and back several times. The Assembly has also been



Visitors throng Assembly galleries and, being "U. N. stockholders," they are most welcome. Each may borrow a "walkie-talkie" and hear proceedings in five tongues.

burdened with direct projections of the Great Power conflict, like the Korean question; the controversy over the violation of human rights in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania; the case of China; and the disposition of the former Italian colonies. On its own, the Assembly has solved disputes brought directly before it, like the Palestine problem, and has helped to settle amicably other international conflicts like the Indonesian question.

THE case of Korea provides an illuminating example of how the General Assembly has tried to assert its limited authority in order to settle by orderly and amicable means a problem affecting international peace and security. In November, 1947, the Assembly created the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to help the Korean people achieve their independence and the unification of their country through democratic processes. The Commission was never recognized by the Soviet Union and was never given an opportunity to operate north of the 38th parallel. Despite repeated rebuffs, however, the Assembly persisted in its efforts and the Korean question became a continuing item on its agenda. Finally, free elections were held in South Korea and on the basis of their results the Republic of Korea was established. In the meantime a rival government had been set up in North Korea. In order to forestall civil war or armed aggression, and to keep open the avenues of conciliation between North and South Korea, the Assembly during its session last Fall extended the tenure of the Korean Commission. The Commission was still trying to contact the North Korean authorities when the invasion of South Korea was launched. It continues to represent United Nations authority in Korea, although the Korean question has already been taken up by the Security Council as a case involving a breach of international peace.*

The disposition of the former Italian colonies was significant because it was the first instance when the decision of the General Assembly became legally binding upon the member States concerned. This was stipulated in the terms of the peace treaty with Italy, in which the Great Powers involved, unable to come to terms on the disposition of the former Italian colonies, agreed beforehand to accept the recommendations of the Assembly on the matter. The Assembly's handling of the problem and its decision demonstrated the wisdom of granting it greater authority and power. The Assembly decided to grant independence to Libya on January 1, 1952, placed Italian Somaliland under trusteeship preparatory to its attainment of independence, and de-

* See *The Security Council Acts against War*, by Warren R. Austin, *THE ROTARIAN* for September.

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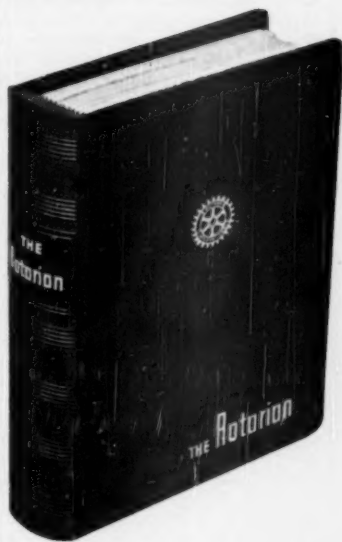


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Rotary Foundation Contributions

By mid-August, 41 additional Rotary Clubs had made contributions to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 2,113. Since July 1, 1960, Rotary Foundation contributions had exceeded \$21,250. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership):

ARGENTINA

Avellaneda (44).

AUSTRALIA

Mildura (39).

BRAZIL

Estrela (20).

CANADA

Dauphin, Man. (40); Tavistock, Ont. (28).

HAWAII

Kauai (57).

MEXICO

Puebla (50).

NEW ZEALAND

Waipukurau (41); Hutt (49).

THE PHILIPPINES

San Pablo City (26); Tarlac (45); Baguio (52); Lucena (25); Zamboanga City (32); Tacloban (34).

SWITZERLAND

Basel (79).

UNITED STATES

Hastings, Pa. (22); Penn Yann, N. Y. (88); Bryan, Tex. (111); Carlisle, Pa. (68); Fremont, Nebr. (85); Plymouth, Mass. (45); Curwensville, Pa. (34); East Moline, Ill. (57); Monterey, Calif. (88); Nashua, N. H. (80); Petaluma, Calif. (78); Sanford, N. C. (72); Clifton-Aldan-Springfield, Pa. (50); Okeechobee, Fla. (22); Kansas City, Mo. (420); Biggs, Calif. (15); Waynesburg, Pa. (43); Hancock, Mich. (27); Carrollton, Ohio (24); Livonia, N. Y. (47); Wayland, N. Y. (43); Calif. (42); Albert Lea, Minn. (59); Windsor Locks, Conn. (30); Gustine, New Lebanon, Ohio (30).

ferred action on Eritrea until the 1950 session pending further investigation of the wishes of the inhabitants.

It is noteworthy that in three cases—Palestine, Korea, and the disposition of the former Italian colonies—the General Assembly has taken on administrative responsibilities. In the case of Palestine, the Assembly proposed the creation of Arab and Jewish States in the Holy Land after the expiration of the mandate, and instructed its Palestine Commission progressively to assume administrative responsibilities over the country prior to the termination of the mandate and thereafter to transfer these responsibilities to the projected Arab and Jewish States. The outbreak of hostilities prevented the Commission from implementing the Assembly's instructions.

In the case of Korea, the Assembly appointed the United Nations Temporary Commission to supervise the elections "to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding the prompt attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people and which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea." Due to the military occupation of the country and the fact that the local authorities of North Korea refused to cooperate with the Commission, the Assembly's recommendations, as I have noted, were executed only in South Korea, where a government was elected in the Spring of 1948 under the Commission's supervision.

Perhaps the best example of the Assembly's assumption of administrative functions may be found in the disposition of the former Italian colonies, particularly in the case of Libya. The General Assembly, at its fourth session,

adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a United Nations Commissioner to Libya for the purpose of administering the country prior to its attainment of complete independence. In this instance the United Nations Commissioner, with the aid of an Advisory Council, has been directed to prepare the local population in the three Provinces for their assumption of self-government at the end of the two-year transitional period.

THE continuing deadlock on political issues in the Security Council has strengthened an increasing tendency to refer political questions to the General Assembly, where no veto can be exercised. This was doubtless one of the principal reasons why the Korean question as well as the questions of Greece and China were referred to the General Assembly. As a result, the Assembly has been impelled to exercise parliamentary functions to a greater degree than the founders of the United Nations intended.

The outstanding achievements of the General Assembly during the past five years are well known. In the field of international security, they include the solution of the Palestine question, the localization of the conflict in Greece, effective assistance in the peaceful settlement of the Indonesian problem, and the laudable initiative exercised in trying to bring about international agreement on the control of atomic energy and on general disarmament.

The greatest achievements of the General Assembly, however, have been made in the social and economic fields. Foremost among these achievements are the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the adoption of the International Convention on Gen-

ocide; the work of the specialized agencies in relieving hunger, combating disease, and promoting higher standards of living through the work of regional economic commissions and the grant of technical assistance in the development of underprivileged countries; the laying of an adequate foundation for a system of international law; and the progress in ensuring that nonself-governing peoples be prepared for self-government and eventually for independence. It is in these fields that the most important work of the General Assembly lies.

The rôle of the Security Council, in spite of the greater authority and power vested in it, is mainly negative: the prevention of war and the orderly settlement of conflicts that threaten international peace and security. The great constructive and creative tasks of the United Nations are entrusted to the General Assembly and the agencies under it. Besides helping to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," the General Assembly has the primary responsibility for the attainment of the other principal objectives of the United Nations:

"to reaffirm faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

"to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

"to promote social progress and bet-

ter standards of life in larger freedom" for all the peoples of the world.

Under the Charter, the actual building of a better world has been placed in the hands of the General Assembly and the agencies under it.

The General Assembly meets every year in regular session starting on the third Tuesday of September.

The present, or fifth, session, which was to convene September 19, is bound to be a critical one. The United Nations is confronted with the gravest crisis in its history. Inevitably, the deliberations and the decisions of the Assembly will reflect this crisis.

If a move should develop to take new steps to strengthen the United Nations, it may well be initiated in the General Assembly. During the past five years, various proposals have been brought forward to strengthen the United Nations and enable its organs to function more effectively. The fifth session of the General Assembly may provide an opportunity to reexamine some of these proposals and to consider new ones. The Assembly, as Secretary General Trygve Lie pointed out in his fourth annual report, has evolved into "one of the strongest forces for peace that the world has ever seen." However, like the United Nations itself, it is still in a state of development and new ways may be conceived of making it function more efficiently in our rapidly changing world. As a dynamic organization, the United Nations and its various organs and agencies are capable of sound growth and steady progress toward perfection.

Can Business Be Too Big?

No—Large Industry Proves Essential to Modern Life

[Continued from page 18]

in a healthy economy there is a place for both.

On the market today are many things which might never have come into daily use but for the ability of large companies to transform an experimental project into a flourishing industry. General Motors, for example, introduced and developed ethyl gasoline; Eastman Kodak gave us color photography; American Telephone and Telegraph provided world-wide telephony; Corning Glass introduced pyrex. The du Pont Company pioneered in and developed nylon, neoprene synthetic rubber, cellophane, synthetic camphor, and quick-drying lacquers.

In each of these ventures many millions of dollars were invested over a considerable number of years with no assurance of return on investment, let alone profit. In developing dyestuffs, du Pont spent 43 million dollars over a period of 18 years before profits offset

accumulated losses. I recall that in the development of carbonyl, or cemented tungsten carbide, which was to prove a priceless tool for American industry in peace and war, General Electric lost at the rate of \$1,000 a day and had an operating deficit of more than a million dollars. Over the entire period of this undertaking, from 1928 to 1942, the total net profit on carbonyl was 2.5 percent of sales.

Other important new products developed by our own company through experimentation, research, and financing through the years include the hermetically sealed refrigerator, large electric generating systems, the mercury boiler and turbine, the gas-filled incandescent lamp, multimillion-volt X-ray generators, the hot cathode X-ray tube which made possible the practical development of X ray, the Alexanderson alternator which made possible transatlantic radio telephony, and the thyatron tube,



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which opened up the entire field of industrial electronics. Only large companies could furnish the basic scientific research and the tremendous financial investment needed to develop such vital but highly complex items now regarded as keystones of the industrial structure.

But it is not alone in complex technical fields that big institutions play important rôles. Household appliances illustrate why it is that large companies are uniquely suited to the origin and development of new products, and how it comes to be that their introduction and perfection work to the benefit of not only the originating concern and the consumer, but competitors as well.

For example, take the machine that grinds up kitchen garbage and washes it into the sewage system. One of our laboratories in Schenectady first began work on it in 1931. By mid-1935 the project was sufficiently developed to be turned over to our appliance department, which began to produce and sell it. The cost up to that point was something less than \$100,000.

Creating an awareness and desire among housewives to own such a revolutionary product involved tremendous problems of marketing and advertising. Local ordinances had to be satisfied before installations could be made. It meant retaining the services of municipal sanitary engineers and a long campaign of official and consumer education.

By working hard during the next four and a half years, we lost \$300,000 more. Then came the dawn, and we actually sold enough during 1941 to net a small profit. The war stopped commercial and manufacturing activities, but we managed to hold our own and maintain an over-all loss of just under \$500,000. In 1946 we went back into production and lost more than \$400,000. The next year we increased production and began to make a profit, eventually reducing our over-all net loss on this device considerably. Now 19 years after we began research on this product and 15 years after it was introduced to the market, after we have made and sold more than a quarter million units, we shall for the first time show an over-all profit!

That is not the whole story, however. We believe that in introducing any new electrical product we need a lot of help in creating and then broadening the market. Thus, in the kitchen-waste disposal field which we pioneered, there are today 14 other companies, large and small, eight of them licensed by us, selling competitive products. Today this industry—and this is the moral of the whole story—has grown to an estimated gross of 6 million dollars a year.

That project has as its counterpart the electric blanket. Now some 15 years after initial development and eight years after the first commercial product, there are 12 other companies, large and



small, which have had the advantage of our work in opening up this field. Today it is a 12½-million-dollar industry.

The J-47 turbojet engine is still another illustration of this partnership between large companies and others. Recently I looked at a partial list of the contractors and subcontractors furnishing materials and parts in its production. On it were 208 company names each contributing its skill and creating jobs.

General Electric being a typical large company, and the one I know best, I go on to note that 31,000 companies supply us with materials and components for the products which we sell. Our own 170,000 employees fabricate the final products, and these we sell through several thousand distributors to an estimated 200,000 dealers, who resell them to the public. Thereafter other thousands of electricians and repair shops stand ready to service these products through their lifetime. These hundreds of thousands of people who thus handle the products of this one large company are almost without exception small businessmen.

Through the miracle of mass production large industrial organizations produce and sell items in such quantities that the price, otherwise prohibitive, is within the range of an increasingly large group of consumers. Moreover, as population has increased, only large industry, with the economics of mass production, could have permitted the unskilled worker to earn wages equivalent in purchasing power to far more than skilled wages would otherwise have been.

The impact of mass-production efficiency when translated into war power is too well known and of too recent demonstration to require any proof here. But let it suffice that in modern times there can be no adequate security program in time of war or peace without the technical leadership and productive efficiency of big business. We have seen no other successful solution to this grim problem.

Our industrial society has achieved many noteworthy things, but there is one thing that it has not accomplished. It has never yet produced enough of its products for distribution at a fair price

to the people who need them. No company and no industry has yet been big enough to bring enough good to the increasing number of people who want them. In the U. S., the number of employed people in 1948 had risen since 1930 from 51 to 62 million and the national income had leaped from 75 billion dollars to 226 billion dollars. To fulfill its promise and deserve its power, industry must continue to grow even to keep abreast of present living standards, let alone improving upon them.

Take General Electric Company again as a typical example. By very hard work over the past 20 years it has been able only to maintain an almost constant percentage of sales in the electrical industry. We estimate that our percentage in 1930 was about 23 percent, in 1940 it was 25 percent, and today it is approximately 24 percent. Thus for 20 years, no matter how much our output has increased, we have but kept even with the growth of the industry and the demands of the ever-increasing living standards and needs of the American people.

Big business wants to grow with the country, to help meet its needs, to help eliminate its discomforts, to add to its security and its happiness. In our competitive economy it wants to continue to play a part in creating more job opportunities and increasing security, purchasing power, and comfort of the people. To anyone at all familiar with the conditions of hardship and poverty and dire distress under which large portions of the population live, it is all too apparent that productive facilities have a long way to go in fulfilling even the

most basic needs. I suggest, therefore, that the attention of our economists, of our lawmakers, and of our law enforcers be turned not toward ways of putting limits on production and creation, but toward ways to stimulate and encourage new growth and development on the part of all industry.

If we examine carefully the arguments of those who complain that it is bad to be big, we must find in them more fear than fact. The truth is that bigness has been good for society. The fear, however, is that it will use its power corruptly, selfishly, unjustly—and this turns us to a consideration of morals. An individual's moral standards are a compound of conscience and external social force; the only evidence of their worth is to be found in the story of a man's behavior, in his record. The morals of business are not different. To judge them we must go to the record—not only the record of what business has said it means to accomplish, but the record of what it has done. And that record is good; its results are out in the open for all the world to judge.

Working together for several generations, big business has created a fruitful pattern. It is as adaptable to tomorrow, with its need for more goods, for more jobs, for higher levels of productivity and efficiency, and for greater human happiness, as it was to yesterday. If we abandon this pattern, we shall do so at our great peril. If we choose, on the other hand, to extend it and improve upon it, we shall be writing new chapters in the book of industrial leadership and usefulness to society.

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WANT to be a "Kiver-to-Kiver Klub" member? It's easy. Simply answer these questions based on articles you have just read in this issue of *The Rotarian*. If you score 80 or better, you're a member in good standing. If not—well, you're a member anyway. Answers are on page 60.

1. In proposing and electing a new member to your Rotary Club, how many steps are there to the procedure?

7. 14. 21. 28. 35.

2. In relationship to the Economic and Social Council, which of the following does Rotary hold?

A permanent-member status.

An alternate-member status.

A consultative status.

3. Two of the following statements apply to the United Nations General Assembly. Which is the exception?

It is a deliberative body.

Its first responsibility is peace.

Its members are on equal footing.

4. Who tells you that being over 60 is a privilege?

George Bernard Shaw.

Rube Goldberg.

Carlos P. Romulo.

5. What is behind Parke Cummings' mass-purchasing theory for certain items?

Availability. Saving. Hoarding.

6. In Milwaukee, Wis., if a teacher wants a rabbit or a guinea pig she can:

Raise them in school.

Borrow one for two weeks.

Buy them with children's pennies.

7. To remember, Donald A. Laird says, you must:

Take a ten-week memory course.

Work your memory intentionally.

Know people with good memories.

8. Peepsman Hilton Ira Jones tells you that atomic energy has now been linked with which of the following:

Golf ball. Bowling ball. Billiard ball.

9. Which of the following is a "tough, fast-moving" gangster picture, according to Movie Reviewer Jane Lockhart:

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10. President Arthur Laguard says proposed for Rotary International October 16-24 as:

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Can Business Be Too Big?

Yes—Concentration of Power Demands New Controls

[Continued from page 19]

at retail in some areas as a monopolistic practice because the company could subsidize such sales from the profits of its business in other areas in a way that small independent competitors could not do.

In the Schine Chain Theater case, the consent decree forbids the company to bid on more than 60 percent of the first-run films offered for exhibition in towns where there are theaters that are not members of the Schine chain. The obvious intent of this part of the decree is to prevent the chain from preclusive buying such as would make it impossible for independent theaters to obtain first-run films. In the Paramount Pictures case the courts had held that vertical integration, which is not illegal, *per se*, becomes illegal when it is part of a scheme to control an appreciable segment of the market and thus exclude competitors.

In all cases noted, it is important to observe that *acts which have no coercive or destructive effects when performed by small concerns may acquire such effects when they are performed by large concerns.*

Aggressive use of buying and selling power may entail discriminations that necessarily destroy small rivals. Preference for particular customers or sources of supply may cease to be a mere harmless exercise of the freedom to select customers and may become instead a sufficient means to enable the preferred concern to dominate or monopolize its own market. In protecting the business community against coercion and calculated destruction by monopolies, the courts are finding it increasingly necessary to place special limits upon the activity of great enterprises.

When enterprises are small and numerous, any price fixing leaves a broad and unmistakable trail. When enterprises become few and large, the picture changes. The live-and-let-live policy which such concerns adopt toward each other is likely to mitigate and moderate competition in any field that is occupied by a few large enterprises. If there is some means by which all can identify the part of the market in which each large concern is to take the lead, if there is some device to inform the other companies about the decisions of each leader so that they can follow readily, and if there is a hardening of the intent to defer to each leader's decisions within the area of his leadership, the marketing policies of the large companies can march together with unerring precision.

Once such a system has become firmly established, its continuance does not require meetings or formal acts of agree-

ment. It has been built into the institutions of the market, so that it is difficult to break up except by measures which limit the discretion of the participating concerns in establishing their respective pricing practices.

Thus, whether one is concerned with monopoly, with unfair competitive practices, or with price fixing, the growth of large business enterprises has tended to complicate the problem, to enhance the difficulties of the law-enforcement agencies, and to make it necessary for them to challenge types of behavior or business structure that would have remained unchallenged in a world of small business. And this suggests that there is a limit beyond which further concentration is likely to become inconsistent with competition and with the protections of the public that competition is expected to provide.

The growth of large business is also posing a problem of a personal independence. As business enterprises grow in size and decline in number, the gulf between employee and executive becomes wider. The positions at the top become relatively few. The alternative opportunities available at the bottom become fewer. A larger part of the work force is confined to jobs of limited responsibility and limited freedom. New insecurities arise and new problems of morale appear, both in the labor force and in the lower ranks of the executive personnel. New governmental programs appear, designed to cope with personal insecurity and with strife among industrial groups.

MOREOVER, the growth of large business is limiting the opportunity for the appearance of new business enterprises. Business methods and technology have been protected from stagnation by the fact that the field was open for the new concern. Vested interests in obsolete equipment, in obsolete industrial locations, and in antiquated ways of doing things have succumbed to the business pioneer, and established concerns have survived only as long as they could retain the pioneer spirit. But as enterprises become larger and fewer, the chance for a new concern to do business on equal terms with its established rivals becomes progressively smaller.

The growth of large business is creating difficult issues as to the sources of capital for new ventures. New undertakings are risky business. They flourish best where they can be started on a limited scale by small groups of persons who have and are willing to risk the necessary resources. The small funds of individuals, no longer sufficient to finance business ventures, are accu-

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mulated in the hands of life-insurance companies and other institutional investors, which must behave even more circumspectly as trustees of other people's money than do the managers of manufacturing corporations.

In the typical case a great concern expands in a field related to its existing activities rather than in unrelated new fields of business. Organized scientific research applied for industrial purposes and high-pressure development of technology under the spur of war have, however, done much to offset the tendency away from new business ventures by encouraging some great corporations to experiment with new products and processes. Nevertheless, the trend of business structures is such that we are increasingly dependent upon the venturesomeness of a few boards of directors that are increasingly subject to influences that make it difficult for them to be venturesome.

By jeopardizing (1) competition, (2) personal independence, (3) opportunity to launch new enterprises, and (4) the supply of venture capital, the concentration of economic power tends to establish a relationship between Government and business that may become inconsistent with the essential of free private enterprise. Our basic concepts of business freedom are founded upon the axiom of competition — that the decisions of one enterprise will be checked by those of other enterprises and that no single concern is so important and so unchecked as to make its decisions crucial to large numbers of people.

Already the growth of large business has gone so far that some crumbling is evident. In detecting and evaluating monopolistic practices among large concerns, the enforcement agencies have found it necessary to obtain reports, to

subpoena documents, and to examine witnesses about a range of business activity much greater than Government need inquire into in the case of small concerns.

There has been very little responsible assertion that this breach of business privacy is improper, because it is so obviously necessary. One encounters frequently the suggestion that large concerns should be required to operate much more nearly in a goldfish bowl than they do now.

Spokesmen for certain large companies have, however, accused law-enforcement agencies of trying to prevent them from innocent exercise of the discretion and authority inherent in management and have contended that they are under attack merely because they are too big. Yet suggestions for relaxing the laws against monopoly or for substituting other methods of protecting the public interest typically rest upon proposals for much more ambitious transfers of authority from private business to public officials.

Several years ago the National Foreign Trade Council, for example, made public a proposal that the U. S. Secretary of State be authorized to approve international agreements according to whether or not they were, in his opinion, consistent with the foreign economic policy of the United States. The Council apparently thought of this proposal merely as a means to obtain exemption from the antitrust laws in certain cases, but the effect would have been to give a Government official administrative surveillance in advance over a large part of business conduct under circumstances in which he could do a good deal to control that conduct.

Some businessmen want law-enforcement agencies to give similar advance



"Junior wouldn't eat and John ate too much!"

review of business activity in a form that would be likely in practice to give a public official power to control or veto business decisions. A bill has been proposed to the Congress which would require that the price changes of large enterprises be submitted to the Federal Trade Commission in advance in order that they might be subjected to the Commission's critical comment.

Whatever may be the merits of proposals such as these, they point toward a change in the relation of business executives to Government. The tradition of free private enterprise, under which businessmen make their decisions privately subject only to penalties if they break the law, would be replaced, in proposals of this type, by a quasi-public status for big concerns, under which Government would participate with these business enterprises in the discussion of business decisions before they became final and would exercise a sub-

stantial degree of influence upon those decisions.

This would be a profound change in the fundamental characteristics of our business system. Nevertheless, if concentration should go so far that we cannot safely rely upon competition, this is probably the least change it would be feasible to consider. The experience of European countries shows how much further a nation may be willing to go when it loses faith in the protections of competition. In England and in Sweden the Governments cope with monopolistic practices by public price fixing or by launching Government enterprises to compete with private business or by nationalizing private enterprise.

Vigorous competition and vigorous private enterprise are inseparable. If concentration goes as far as to destroy the vigor of competition, it strikes at the fundamentals of the free-enterprise system.

Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

improve and simplify the administration of justice, and many unscrupulous lawyers are disbarred every year.

One Kilt at a Time

Says JOHN NOBLE, *Rotarian*
Newspaper Publisher
Edinburgh, Scotland

You have fallen into the error which Englishmen and possibly Americans also (and even some Scots) are liable to commit, of describing the President of Rotary International, Percy Hodgson, "in kilts" [see page 34, *THE ROTARIAN* for July]. The kilt is one garment and obviously you can only wear one at a time. The correct description for anyone wearing the full dress as Mr. Hodgson would be able to say that he was wearing the highland costume.

'Blueprint' Appreciated

By BEN H. WARD
Los Angeles, California

Thank you for such articles as *Blueprint for Happiness*, by T. E. Murphy [*THE ROTARIAN* for June]. I often feel that the newspapers and magazines of America could do more than any other group or force to raise the moral and spiritual standards of our country. Such articles as the one by Mr. Murphy do help tremendously, I am sure.

World Needs Light

Says FRED D. WARREN
Girard, Kansas

I am sure that *Blueprint for Happiness*, by T. E. Murphy, will promote a study of the most remarkable document ever written, the Sermon on the Mount.

May I suggest that "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works" applies equally to nations as well as to individuals. I have just reread the article by Fritz Gysin in

THE ROTARIAN for November, 1947 [see *Switzerland—One from Many*]. The Swiss seem to have practiced for a good many centuries that injunction of Christ to "let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works." Certainly the world needs more of this light!

'Blueprint' Welcomed

By CLEO CHITTENDEN
Kansas City, Missouri

The article *Blueprint for Happiness* is more than welcome. I have instantly learned to forgive, without malice. Although I have been a student of the Bible for years, this article turned the trick in a moment.

The Reading Circle Widens

Notes JAMES W. EARLEY, *Rotarian*
Electronic-Products Manufacturer
Norwood, Massachusetts

The story on Finland by K. T. Jutila in *THE ROTARIAN* for July moved me to bring the magazine to the plant so that several employees of Finnish extraction could read it. It was read out loud in a group after lunch, I heard later, and they loved it!

The article on emotional immaturity, *Why Do Men Half Fail?*, by Robert N. McMurtry, in the same issue was discussed at a foremen's meeting by the personnel manager.

A Cover Recalls a Country

For R. C. CURTIS, M.D., *Rotarian*
Physician
Temple, Texas

The cover of *THE ROTARIAN* for September is certain to catch the eye of all readers, not only because the lads form an interesting story, but because they come from a little nation—Switzerland—about the smallest in Europe.

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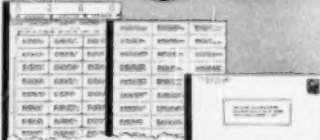
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Now is the time for a Swiss movement—we need to emulate the standards set up by that little country.

Re: *Free Enterprise*

By J. T. V. WIGGANS, *Rotarian*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

How does a Rotarian, who is also a socialist, look at the question of free enterprise [see *Free Enterprise: Are Its Best Friends Killing It?*, THE ROTARIAN for February]? He is convinced, first, that 19th Century capitalism is on its way out. The day of the "common man" has dawned: stormily in some countries; in others, such as Great Britain, quietly and beneficently. The great idea of equal opportunity and "fair shares" for all is now so deeply rooted in the minds of the world's workers and producers that no palliative—such as "merchandising security"—will affect or impede its universal growth. . . .

While no socialist will deny that mistakes have been made in the early stages of its development, he knows that the idea is right, and that nothing on earth can prevent or stay its ultimate universal establishment.

Security a State of Mind

Believes RALPH E. LYNE, *Rotarian*
Automotive-Parts Retailer
Taylor, Michigan

Let us merchandise capitalism and the profit system and it will bring us much more than merchandising security [see *Let's Merchandise Security!*, by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., THE ROTARIAN for June]. Both individual security and collective personal security have a tendency to lessen accomplishment if they are attained: the first because it removes a certain necessity to compete and the second because it reduces incentive.

If you compel a man to contribute to a compulsory social-security program, you are in reality telling him he is not capable of handling his own affairs, so someone else is going to take a certain amount of his finances, in this case, and give them back to him at some later date.

You are intruding on freedom, and primarily in this case you are making a weaker individual by taking away the necessity of his preparing for his own well-being. Secondly, you are making a weaker nation, for it is composed of these individuals. Actually this is robbing a man of a part of his life.

People are either misled or are mis-

leading themselves when they think pensions will bring security. Security is a state of mind. It is a good thing for man that his Maker has so arranged things that it is impossible for human beings to establish themselves with security. If we were all secure, the world would begin an era of retardation. Our Maker has established natural laws in the universe: they are not dependent upon man for their operation. If we abuse those laws, the universe will not conform to our ways or ideas, and we must suffer the consequences. These consequences teach us not to violate the necessary principles of human life. Our thinking that others should help us when we are physically fit is childish and wrong. . . .

I sincerely believe that sooner or later we shall wake up to the fact that personal security, like salvation, must be an individual thing and cannot be successfully operated on a collective basis.

International Language Needed

Says HERMANN S. FICKE, *Rotarian*
Professor Emeritus of English
University of Dubuque
Dubuque, Iowa

Nothing can be finer than to have Rotary promote an international language [see debate-of-the-month in THE ROTARIAN for May]. Thirty-six years of experience in teaching English to people from other countries have convinced me that our language has two serious difficulties: spelling and pronunciation. Our spelling can and should be simplified, but the two sounds of "th" (as in "this" and "that") furnish a real obstacle to the acquisition of spoken English on the part of foreigners.

The solution of the problem will probably lie in an artificial language with a minimum of grammar, sounds easy to pronounce, and a store of words directly adapted to the needs of international communication.

Footnote on Language

From R. J. BEAUJON, *Rotarian*
Dry-Goods Retailer
Aruba, Netherlands West Indies

I followed with interest the debate on international language in THE ROTARIAN for May, as well as the letter in *Talking It Over* from Mary Bray in the July issue, for the text which she presented in Interlingua looks and sounds so much like the language called Papiamentu, spoken by the inhabitants of the three Dutch islands in the West Indies—Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao.

Answers to Klub Quiz, Page 55

1. 14 (page 4).
2. A consultative status (page 6).
3. Its first responsibility is peace (page 8).
4. Rube Goldberg (page 12).
5. Availability (page 15).
6. Borrow one for two weeks (page 24).
7. Work your memory intentionally (page 29).
8. A golf ball (page 34).
9. 711 Ocean Drive (page 35).
10. United Nations Week (page 10).

Hobby Hitchhiking Post

THIS month THE GROOM turns the *Hobby Hitchhiking Post* over to a host of Rotary friends whose hobbies include—well, just about every leisure-time interest and activity imaginable. Because so many want to share their hobbies, the "awaiting" list grew quite long. After this month it will be back to normal and there'll be a hobby story again—plus more names of hobbyists.

Sailing; Skiing: Peter Wood (16-year-old son of Rotarian)—interested in sailing and skiing; will exchange yachting magazines with people in other countries; 31 Mount St., Nelson, New Zealand.

Coins: O. K. Chapman (collects coins; will exchange U.S.A. silver coins with Rotarians of other countries); Chapman Pharmacy, Laurel, Mont., U.S.A.

Stamps; Postcards: Alfred J. Bridgen (interested in stamp collecting, postcards, Rotary activities in other lands; youth activities; would like to hear from young people everywhere, especially in Scandinavian countries); "Gladstone," Tallawang St., Gulgong, Australia.

International Organizations and Clubs: Sanku Noorani (son of Rotarian)—desires information and addresses of international clubs and organizations; collects picture postcards; would like correspondence with others similarly interested; % Nagric Bhandar, Bhavnagar, India.

Postcards: Doris Vermeulen (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects postcards; will exchange; 482 Dixie Blvd., Algonac, Mich., U.S.A.

Coins: Edward R. Golob (would like to correspond with other Rotarian coin collectors; will exchange); 333 Main St., Johnstown, Pa., U.S.A.

Postcards of Churches: Mrs. D. C. Snyder (mother of Rotarian)—collects postcards of churches; especially interested in historic ones or those in small places; will exchange; 514 College Ave., Norman, Okla., U.S.A.

Salt and Pepper Shakers: Mrs. Cleon Baker (wife of Rotarian)—collects salt and pepper shakers; would like to exchange; particularly with collectors outside U.S.A.; Box 177, Fort Ann, N. Y., U.S.A.

Key Chains: Ronald Chitwood (16-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects unusual key chains or rings; will exchange; also interested in sports, music, reading; 22 23d St., Great Falls, Mont., U.S.A.

Match-Book Covers; Postmarks: John H. Roy, Jr. (8-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects match-book covers and U.S.A. postmarks; will exchange; 160 Oakwood Ave., Elmira Heights, N. Y., U.S.A.

Stamps for Hospitalized Veterans: Mrs. W. L. Rothschild (wife of Rotarian)—collects stamps for hospitalized veterans; would like to obtain U.S.A. and overseas stamps; 245 Turk St., San Francisco 2, Calif., U.S.A.

Envelopes: Dr. George S. Brooks (collects Second World War envelopes; desires an envelope from one of the four chaplains pictured on the "Immortal Chaplains" U. S. commemorative stamp); 131 Boone Ave., Winchester, Ky., U.S.A.

Stamps and Sea Shells: Suni Guijarro (stepdaughter of Rotarian)—collects coins and sea shells; will exchange; Yauco, Puerto Rico.

Picture Postcards: Joan Batty (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects picture postcards of other countries; will exchange; Barclays Bank House, Filley, England.

Stamps: Bernardo Villamil (13-year-old son of Rotarian)—collects stamps; will exchange; Dagupan City, The Philippines.

Rotary Club Envelopes: F. C. Willis (collects postmarked Rotary Club envelopes; will send one of his Club's envelopes for each sent him); "Long Drive," Combe Down, Bath, England.

Stamps and Matches: H. B. Krishnan (18-year-old nephew of Rotarian)—collects stamps and matches; will exchange; 15/53 Vennal Nayudu Street No. 2, Fort, Coimbatore, South India.

Old Guns and Pistols: Dr. Leo R. Brady (collects guns and pistols; wishes to hear from others similarly interested); 316 East Edward St., Endicott, N. Y., U.S.A.

Stamps: Dr. G. Joseph Gnanadickam

(collects stamps)—desires to exchange with Rotarians or members of their families in Central and South America and in Canadian Province of Newfoundland; Dr. Joseph's Eye Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, South India.

Stamps: Nola Embien (20-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects stamps; also interested in sports; would like pen pals in any country; Nurse's Home, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown, Sydney, Australia.

Stamps and Sports: Marie Embien (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects stamps; interested in all outdoor sports and animals, especially horses; 164 Brisbane St., Tamworth, Australia.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated "pen pals" as their hobby interest:

Alan Davidson (11-year-old son of Rotarian)—would like pen friends aged 10-12 in Europe or Asia; interested in stamps, coins, basketball; 1411 Manor Ave., McKeesport, Pa., U.S.A.

Margaret Kime (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—desires to correspond with girls in Australia, Switzerland, England, Scotland, Ireland; interested in piecing, painting, baseball; 17 Morningside Dr., Shelby, Ohio, U.S.A.

Judith Pearce (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with anyone aged 11-13 outside Canada and U.S.A.; 50 Orchard Ave., Simcoe, Ont., Canada.

Sally Pearce (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wants to correspond with boys or girls her own age outside Canada and U.S.A.; interested in sports and stamps; 50 Orchard Ave., Simcoe, Ont., Canada.

Dorothy Walnwright (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes correspondence with boys and girls interested in dancing, swimming, skating, etc.; 18 Victoria St., Stratford, Ont., Canada.

Lois Miller (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like pen pals 16-20; interested in horses and rodeos anywhere except New Jersey; 4 Day Pl., Cranford, N. J., U.S.A.

Janith Root (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with boys and girls interested in exchanging stamps; 1341 W. 32d St., Erie, Pa., U.S.A.

Joe Sills, Jr. (son of Rotarian)—would like to hear from others aged 10-12; interested in stamps and sports; T. I. S., Nashville, Tenn., U.S.A.

Carolyn Brinkley (14-year-old niece of Rotarian)—desires pen pals of all ages anywhere in the world; 113 Valdeuse Ave., Morgantown, N. C., U.S.A.

Shirley Picknett (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with young people around the world; interested in reading, sports, and films; 3, St. Vincent Tee., Coatham, Redcar, England.

Dale Barham (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like pen friends interested in sports and music; 619 Medford, Topeka, Kans., U.S.A.

Marie Scott (daughter of Rotarian)—desires correspondence with boys and girls aged 14-15; interested in music, photography, stamps, cooking, gardening, reading, handicraft, sports, all kinds of wild life; 76 Knowles St., St. Albans, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Irene Gonsalves (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—desires pen friends in Europe, U.S.A., and elsewhere; interested in stamps, gardening, animals; "Romana," Gonaquimund, South India.

Sammie Louise Reed (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with boys and girls aged 16 or older in any part of the world; interested in sports, music, photography; Box 27, Charlotte, Tex., U.S.A.

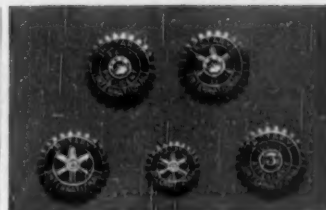
Douglas Brink (15-year-old son of Rotarian)—would like pen pals 13-14 years old in any part of the world; interested in swimming, cycling, reading, sports; 73, Amatala Row, Kingwilliamstown, Cape Province, South Africa.

Sally Lanka (daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with young people aged 13-16; Naga City, The Philippines.

Peter Tio (son of Rotarian)—desires to correspond with pen friends everywhere; interested in stamps; P. O. Box 85, 86-94 Gonzalez St., Cebu City, The Philippines.

John Tio (14-year-old son of Rotarian)—stamp collector; wishes to correspond with pen pals of similar interests; % Dy Te & Co., 86-94 F. Gonzales St., Cebu City, The Philippines.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

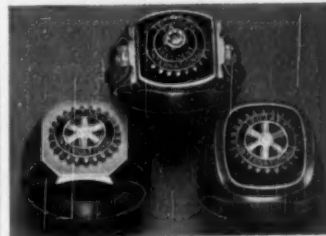


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THE ROTARIAN

Stripped Gears

My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. This story is from Arthur B. Imel, a Cushing, Oklahoma, Rotarian.

In order to unite the relations, a mother decided upon open house and invited the kin on both sides. She gave Johnnie instructions to meet and greet the people as they arrived. The first to come was an elderly lady, who entered saying, "Well, Johnnie, bless my soul! You won't know me, but I'm your grandmother on your father's side."

Johnnie shook her hand with ecstasy, interjecting, "That's fine, Grandmother! That's fine! But let me remind you that if you want to get along with this household, you better get on the other side."

Stoopidity

In June devouring shortcakes,
In Winter gobbling pies,
I look upon my berry patch
With fond, voracious eyes.
But in the in-between times
When nimble suckers grow,
When weeds snap up the plant food
And gulp down the H₂O—
In May, July, or August,
But especially in the Fall,
I know I am the sucker
To have made that patch at all.

—GILEAN DOUGLAS

Musical Melange

If you can correctly classify the following musical instruments according to percussion, string, or wind, you should classify as a symphony-orchestra conductor:

Oboe, Viola, Drum, Cello, Harp, Cornet, Cymbals, Clarinet, Flute, Violin, Saxophone, Tympanum, Vina, Piccolo, Flageolet, Bassoon, Sarrusophone, Tuba, Bells, Banjo, Horn, Lyre, Accordion, Bugle, Spinnet, Organ, Fife, Xylophone, Clarion, Triangle, Glockenspiel, Zither, Lute, Trumpet, Trombone, Cremona, Ocarina, Rebeck, Piano.

This quiz was submitted by Sol Katz, of New York, New York.

Can You Lay Down the Law?

How many of the men can you match with the famous scientific laws they originated?

Here are the men:

1. Isaac Newton. 2. Antoine Lavoisier. 3. Gregor Mendel. 4. Dimitri Mendeleev. 5. Johannes Kepler. 6. Galileo

Galilei. 7. George Ohm. 8. Michael Faraday. 9. Archimedes. 10. David Brewster. 11. Max Planck. 12. Robert Mayer.

Here are the "laws":

(a) The laws of heredity. (b) The periodic law (of elements). (c) The law of gravitation. (d) The law of the conservation of matter. (e) The law of electromagnetism. (f) The laws of refraction. (g) The laws of the periodic motions of planets. (h) The laws of radiation. (i) The law of electric currents. (j) The law of hydrostatics (specific gravity). (k) The law of the conservation of energy. (l) The law of motion (of falling bodies).

Now match them up!

This quiz was submitted by Gerard Mosler, of Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

The answers to these quizzes will be found on the following page.

Rakish Reflection

O, Maple Tree in Autumn hues,
Forgive me for my probing,
But, prithee, tell me why you choose
My yard for your disrobing?

—ADDISON H. HALLOCK

Twice Told Tales

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Ambition is working yourself to death in order to live better.—Banking.

A philosopher once said: "A work well done never needs doing over." He evidently never pulled weeds in a garden.—Indiana Farmers Guide.

The Sunday-school teacher carefully lined up the four little "cherubs" who were to participate in the Christmas program. Each child carried a carefully cut letter. As they stood side by side, the letters would spell "star." A slight mix-up occurred, and the church rocked with mirth as the little performers took their places—in reverse.—Contributed by Mrs. J. H. Thaden, wife of an ACKLEY, Iowa, Rotarian.

In this day of voluminous and complicated paper work, it is refreshing to hark to the experience of the worker who applied for a factory job.

He struggled through the application form somehow until he came to the line "Person to notify in case of accident."

Without a moment's hesitation he wrote simply:

"Anybody in sight."—Rota-Greene, GREENEVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Wife: "Is it true that money talks?"
Husband: "That's what they say, my dear."

Wife: "Well, I wish you'd leave a little

here to talk to me during the day. I get so lonely."—*The Prairie Flower*, MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA.

A country parson was preaching fervently against all the common sins—ranging from murder to craphooting. A devout old woman rocked and swayed in her pew, murmuring, "Amen, amen," at each prohibition. Then the parson started on the subject of snuff dipping. The pious old woman sat bolt upright and muttered to herself, "Now, he's stopped preachin' and took to meddlin'."—*The Rotecho*, MILTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Woman: "A big man like you might find something better to do than cruelly catch poor little fish."

Fisherman: "Maybe you're right, lady. But if this here little fish had kept his mouth shut, he wouldn't have been caught."—*The Prairie Flower*, MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA.

Professor: "If you have the facts on your side, hammer them into the jury, and if you have the law on your side, hammer it into the judge."

Student: "But if you have neither the facts nor the law?"

Professor: "Then hammer on the table."—*Rotary Torch*, ELIZABETHVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Income taxes—the fine you pay for reckless thriving.—*Rotary Pony Express*, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

A district attorney was having trouble

with one of his witnesses, a rather pugnacious old man.

"Are you acquainted with any of the jurymen?" asked the district attorney.

"More than half of them," grunted the witness.

"Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?"

The old man shot a hasty glance at the jury box. "If it comes to that," he drawled, "I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together."—*The Kimballgram*, KIMBALL, WEST VIRGINIA.

Hatrocious Problem

They've closets filled

With hats galore,

So nicely frilled

And, what is more,

With feathers bright

And veils and fruit.

It looks like quite

A pirate's loot;

But, when they must

Go out somewhere,

They find they just

Have none to wear!

—BERN SHAFERMAN

Answers to Quizzes on Page 62

10—f, 11—h, 12—k.
3—d, 4—b, 5—e, 6—l, 7—f, 8—c, 9—j.
CNS FOR LAY DOWN THE LAW?
Ophiope, Trombone, Trumpet, Tuba,
Ophiope, Organ, Piccolo, Saxophone, Sax,
Cornet, Fire, Flageolet, Flute, Horn, Oboe,
Accordion, Bassoon, Clarinet, Clarion,
Soprano, Viola, Violon, Zither, Wind,
Soprano, Harp, Lute, Lyre, Piano, Rebeck,
Cello, Cellophone, String, Banjo, Cello,
Tym.
bals.
Drum, Glockenspiel, Triangle, Tym.
bals.
MIRACLES: Persimmon, Bell, Cym.

Limerick Corner

In a large part of the world in which these lines will be read, the leaves are beginning to fall, the temperature is starting to drop, and the days are getting shorter. But in those same lands one thing will remain constant: the number of lines in a limerick. Not one line falls, drops off, or becomes shorter. With that in mind, why not try writing a limerick—or the first four lines of one? Then send them to The Fixer, in care of *The Rotarian*, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. If yours is selected as the limerick-contest entry of the month, you will receive \$5.

Joseph F. Harris, of Hartford, Connecticut, is the limerick-contest winner for this month (see below). Before you turn your mind to other things, why not write a line to complete it? If yours is among the "ten best" submitted, you will receive \$2. The deadline for entries is December 15.

ZEST-FULL

A picnic was planned for a guest
Who always ate food with great zest;
But when ants appeared,
The guest disappeared.

TWING TUNE

Though you may not be able to help him, you usually want to know why a man carries an arm in a sling. Algernon Twing, mentioned in this corner in June, had a ready answer to inquirers. Re-

call the "situation"? Well, here it is again:

A Rotarian named Algernon Twing

Went around with his arm in a sling.

When asked why it was,

He answered, "Because

.....

The Fixer has selected these "ten best" last lines to complete it:

The rope broke and down went the swing."

(Dr. Wm. G. Matteson, member of the Rotary Club of Cohasset, Massachusetts.)

I dreamed that my arm was a wing."

(Al. Gordon, member of the Rotary Club of Santa, Ontario, Canada.)

There was ice on the walk though 'twas Spring."

(C. A. Dickison, member of the Rotary Club of Compton, California.)

I walked in when the notice said 'Ring.'"

(Basil Cooper, member of the Rotary Club of Reading, England.)

I am tired of moving the thing."

(R. K. S. Adams, member of the Rotary Club of Singapore, Singapore.)

It's the best way to carry the thing."

(Mrs. R. Hilder, wife of an Orange, Australia, Rotarian.)

They told me a wasp doesn't sting!"

(G. V. Willets, Monte Rio, California.)

My missus never misses, the dear thing!"

(Robert G. Meade, member of the Rotary Club of Madison, West Virginia.)

I forgot that I owned the darned thing."

(A. G. Polson, member of the Rotary Club of Auckland, New Zealand.)

When they said, 'Quiet,' I thought they said, 'Sing.'"

(Bardy Butcher, daughter of a Union City, Indiana, Rotarian.)

-Imagine!

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YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, or any 3 lines of wording

you want to fit upon 1/2" x 2 1/2", on Rubber Stamp fitted in trim, self-cleaning case complete with ink pad, always ready for use. Handle lifts stamp out for easy use. Smart, flat case slips easily into pocket or purse. Perfect for business men, women, school children, service men and girls! \$1 postpaid or \$1 C.O.D. plus postage. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Advertising rates in
The ROTARIAN MAGAZINE
are not high—Write for complete information.

Last Page Comment

BIG NEWS STORIES ARE LIKE big apples in a barrel: they come to the top. Yet often items jostled to page 11 and there subdued by the din of advertising are astonishingly important. We're thinking of a recent squib that reported how the first contingent from the United Nations Secretariat over at Lake Success, on Long Island, has moved into the new U. N. building in New York City. The transfer was not expected so soon, but construction was ahead of schedule.

The event is a reminder that despite disputes — both martial and oratorical — the United Nations is steadily developing as "the last best hope" for pooling the efforts of men of goodwill to perfect nations in the art of living together.

INSIGHT INTO THAT PROCESS is brought by Rotarian Carlos P. Romulo. With realism grounded in experience at Bataan as well as Lake Success, his article, *Town Meeting of the World*, pulls no punches in telling of difficulties that make the going rough for the General Assembly. Yet his faith in the United Nations shines through his words like a searchlight. That he, who has presided over this most representative of all U. N. bodies, and tussled with its problems, should believe in it, is augury for all of us.

INCIDENTALLY, WE REMIND YOU again that Brigadier General Romulo's article is the sixth and last of a series of notable discussions on the "Principal Organs" of the U. N. In case you have missed some of the earlier ones, perhaps you will now want to look them up. Here they are:

- *Inside the U. N. Workshop* (the Secretariat), by Secretary General Trygve Lie, May.

- *'Know-How' for a Better World* (Economic and Social Council), by Hernan Santa Cruz, June.

- *New Hope for Dependent Peoples* (Trusteeship Council), by Victor Hoo, July.

- *Tribunal of the Nations* (World

Court), by A. H. Feller, August.

- *The Security Council Acts against War* (Security Council), by Warren R. Austin, September.

NOT A NEWS MAGAZINE, THE ROTARIAN nevertheless does tread closely on the heels of the news, as you may have observed — and sometimes gets ahead of it. A case in point is that enlightening piece on Korea, *Korea—Between Two Worlds*, by Erwin D. Canham, editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, in our June, 1947, issue. We mention this because it's worth looking up for the back-

NEVER heard of a Rotarian starting a war or evading a chance to make an honorable peace signed with something more enduring than disappearing ink.

—Bob Considine

In his column On the Line appearing in more than 150 U. S. newspapers.

ground it supplies on what happened in that unhappy land. And why.

UNITED NATIONS WEEK, as our cover and several inside pages remind you, comes October 16-24. We know a great many Clubs that need no such reminding. Those our Scratchpad Man tells of, for example. And those in Maryland and vicinity which, to mark the birthday a year ago, staged a Rotary Pilgrimage to U. N. headquarters — and talked about it in their meetings for months after. Not every Club can stage a great festival or visit Lake Success, but every Club can in one way or another focus its own and public attention on the world organization. Somehow, in the light of present events, we think every Club will want to, perhaps more than ever in the past.

WE WON'T IDENTIFY HIM except to say he's a Rotarian who recently moved to Colorado from

New Jersey. The reason we call your attention to him is that he knows the solution to the oft-discussed juvenile-delinquency problem.

"It's really simple," he told us, "and not new at all. A few years ago my wife and I got weary of reading about 'flaming youth' and its misdeeds, so we decided to do what we could about it *where we were*. And we keep it up!"

When they arrived in Colorado, it was, therefore, natural for him to look up local Boy Scout authorities and tell them that he would be happy to assist in *any* capacity one night each week. He soon was leading a troop. His wife? She now "mothers" a Cub pack and teaches a Sunday-school class.

"We're just ordinary folks," he said, summing up his remarks, "but we're so serious about the need of our country for good citizens that we budget our time to do something about it."

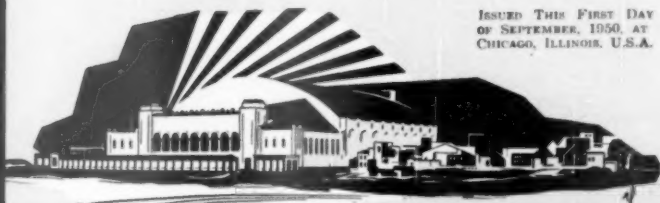
WITH THE "COLD WAR" striking sparks in Korea, headlines these days are crowded with lurid words. Perhaps that's why we're grateful to one newspaper that we read daily for finding space to report a little human drama that no one can say is of transcendental importance. . . . A mother who usually sent the oldest of her three sons to the store on errands had asked her 8-year-old to purchase a bottle of milk. Proud of his new importance, he rode his bike — but when a car swerved close, his package crashed to the pavement. It wasn't fear of punishment at home that caused tears to roll down his cheeks as he carried the glass to a trash can, but the feeling of defeat. He had failed on the most important downtown mission he ever had had. A passing motorist stopped, took in the situation, gave him a coin and a pat on the back, then drove on — leaving the youngster with his faith in himself and the world generally renewed.

That's all there was to the story. But, as we said before, we're grateful to the newspaper for publishing it.

-your Editors

Official Call

TO ROTARY'S 42^d ANNUAL CONVENTION



ISSUED THIS FIRST DAY
OF SEPTEMBER, 1950, AT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

ATLANTIC CITY—world-famous resort on the Atlantic Coast of the U.S.A.—once again will be gracious host to the Rotarians of the world when they attend Rotary's 42d Annual Convention, May 27-31, 1951.

At three previous Rotary Conventions—in 1920, 1936, and 1946—Rotarians have enjoyed the many delightful attractions of Atlantic City—the seven miles of surf-fringed coast, the sandy beaches, the magic of its Boardwalk, the invigorating sea air, the huge convention auditorium, and the many first-class hotels.

Our Rotary Convention in Detroit last June was a "delegates' Convention," which was strictly limited in attendance. As a result, many Rotarians who desired to do so were unable to attend. There are no restrictions on attendance for the 1951 Convention and there are ample hotel facilities, so I am very pleased to invite all Rotarians and members of their families to come to Atlantic City.

It is my very great pleasure to issue this Official Call for the 42d Annual Convention of Rotary International to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A., on May 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1951.

As a Rotarian is expected to attend Club meetings, so Clubs are expected to be represented at the Annual Convention. According to its membership, each Rotary Club is entitled to one or more official voting delegates. Article VI of the By-Laws of Rotary International gives full information as to the rights and responsibilities of a Club with reference to the Annual Convention.

With special emphasis on International Service, the Convention Committee of Rotary International is planning a wonderful program of inspiration, fellowship, and entertainment, which will be delightfully augmented by Atlantic City's traditional warm hospitality.

Let us plan now to meet in Atlantic City for friendship and fellowship, to renew our devotion to the Rotary "Ideal of Service," and to make even more effective our Rotary activities throughout the world.

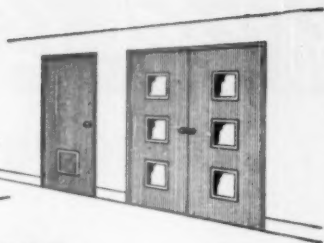
A large, stylized handwritten signature of Arthur Laguerus.

ARTHUR LAGUERUS
President, Rotary International

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Rich modern beauty dramatizes any exterior or interior with Kawneer All-Aluminum Flush Doors. Their lustrous finish and simplicity of styling makes them unequalled in striking eye-appeal.

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Write Department RO-52 at 1105 North Front Street, Niles, Michigan, or 930 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California.

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